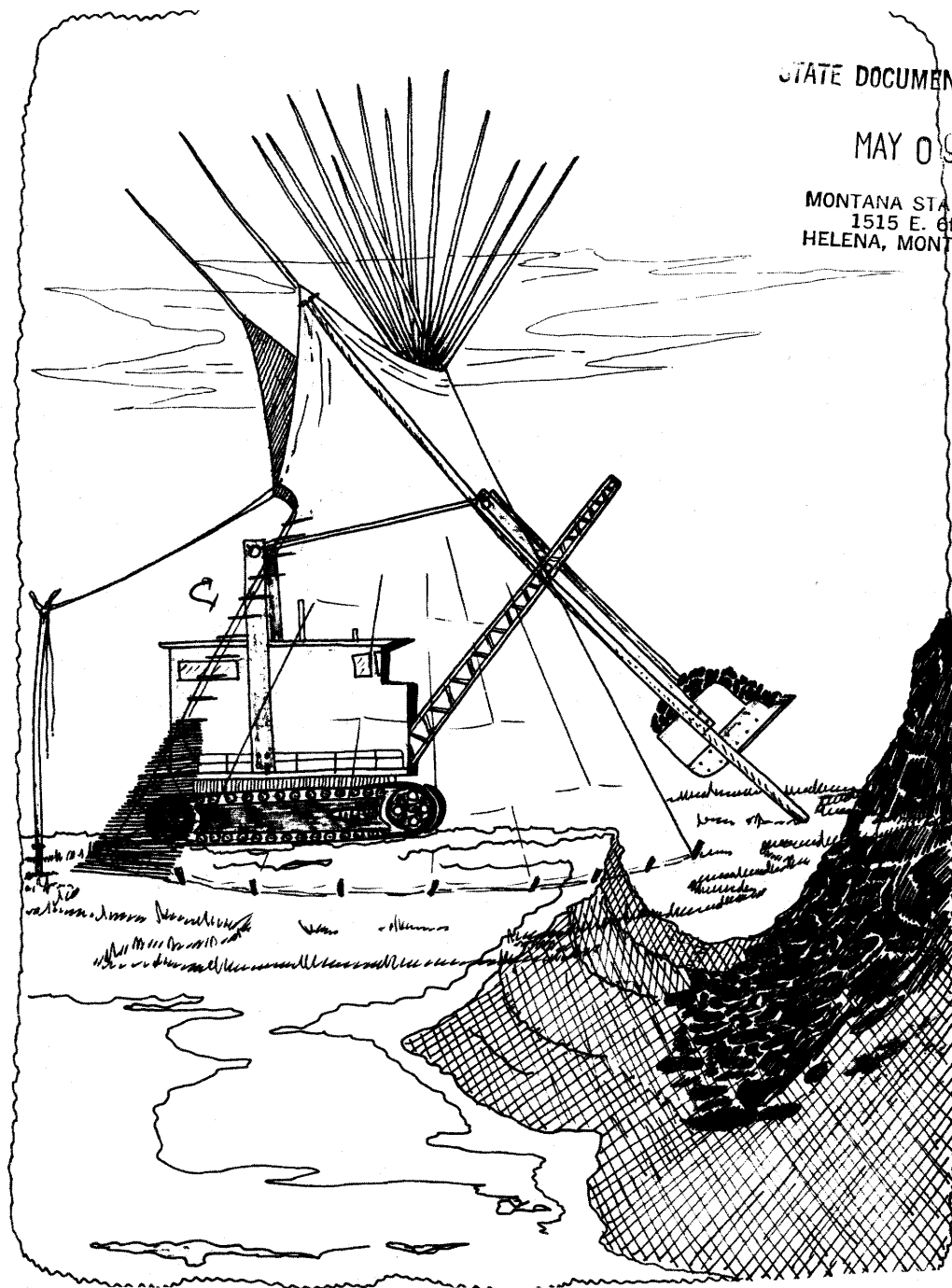


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# A SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL STUDY OF THE CROW RESERVATION: Implications For Energy Development



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A STUDY FOR OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT

CROW TRIBE  
Crow Impact Study Office

A SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL STUDY  
OF THE CROW RESERVATION:  
IMPLICATIONS FOR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

1977

Prepared By  
Crow Impact Study Office  
with the assistance of  
Mountain West Research, Inc., Consultants

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Yvonne Fighter  
Director

Beldean Birdinground  
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The Crow Tribe is facing some important and complex decisions about its economic future. Because there are about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 billion tons of strippable coal in the eastern portion of the reservation,<sup>1</sup> there has been great pressure placed on the tribe to enter into agreements with energy companies to develop their coal resources. Understandably, this has caused much controversy within the tribe about whether or not to develop its coal resource and about how much study of the possible effects of such development should be done before making any decision.

The need for study of the effects of resource development on the reservation has been felt for some time and was articulated in 1975 in the joint proposal to the Old West Regional Commission submitted by the Crow and Northern Cheyenne Tribes. That proposal requested funds from Old West to prepare baseline studies of the current economic, demographic, social and cultural conditions on both reservations. A grant was made to the tribes, and for the Crow Tribe a survey was conducted with 1016 families on or near the reservation during late 1976 and early 1977. Nearly 70% (950 families) of the 1359 reservation area Crow families<sup>2</sup> were interviewed, and 6.7% (66 families) of the 982 Crow families who live off the reservation were interviewed.

Survey respondents were asked questions about their household composition, demographic characteristics, labor force and employment characteristics, their attitudes toward their culture, their residential patterns and their feelings about resource development, especially coal mining and conversion, and its effects. A large volume of data was collected and this report describes the principal findings of the survey. Because the quantity of data was so great, only the information of most general interest is presented here. However, all of the data collected were computer processed and are available to tribal members. For further information, please get in touch with the Crow Impact Study Office.

The socio-economic survey of the tribe, described in this report, was merely the first step in a complex analytical process necessary to providing the tribe with enough information upon which to base informed decisions about economic development. The data collected in the survey will have to be subjected to detailed analysis in order to determine what the effects of resource development upon the tribe will be and to determine what benefits or costs would accrue to the tribe with different levels of development and with different levels of tribal participation in the development process. With such further analysis, reliable population, employment, and income projections associated with various types and levels of economic activity can be

made. The survey was, therefore, an essential first step in providing the basic information necessary for competent decision making about resource development.

This report is primarily a review of the survey findings. Chapter II describes the study method and procedures. Chapter III describes the demographic, economic, social, and cultural conditions of the tribe as they now exist. Included in Chapter III is information about household composition, demographic characteristics of the members, the Crow Reservation economy, housing conditions, residential patterns and preferences, reservation medical and education services, and the Crow culture. Chapter IV describes the expectations of the tribe about the environmental, economic, social and cultural effects of resource development, specifically coal mining and conversion. Chapter V describes the results of an employment survey of all tribal programs which was conducted concurrently with the survey of family heads. Chapter V provides information on employment by occupation and ethnic group, wage profiles, seasonal peaks and lows in employment, and a description of fluctuations in funding levels of the various tribal programs. Chapter VI summarizes the principal findings of the research work conducted under the Old West Regional Commission grant.

FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER I

<sup>1</sup>This is an estimate made by the U.S. Geological Survey. Personal communication with staff member of Office of Natural Resources and Development, Crow Agency, Montana.

<sup>2</sup>Hardin is included as part of the reservation here because it is quite close to the reservation and many Crow families live there.

## CHAPTER II

### METHODS AND PROCEDURES

#### A. DEFINITION AND SELECTION OF FAMILY HEADS

In the early days of the study, it was decided that family heads should be the Crow tribal members interviewed. This posed the problem of defining exactly who the family heads were. After much discussion, it was decided that:

- 1) in the case of two married Crow tribal members, the male was the family head;
- 2) in the case of married couples, when the male was non-Crow, the female tribal member was the family head;
- 3) in the case of a single Crow tribal member maintaining his/her own home, that person was considered a family head;
- 4) in the case of a Crow tribal member living with his/her descendants, whether or not the descendants are dependents, that person was considered a family head.

By these definitions, there could be several family heads, all related to one another, living in the same household.

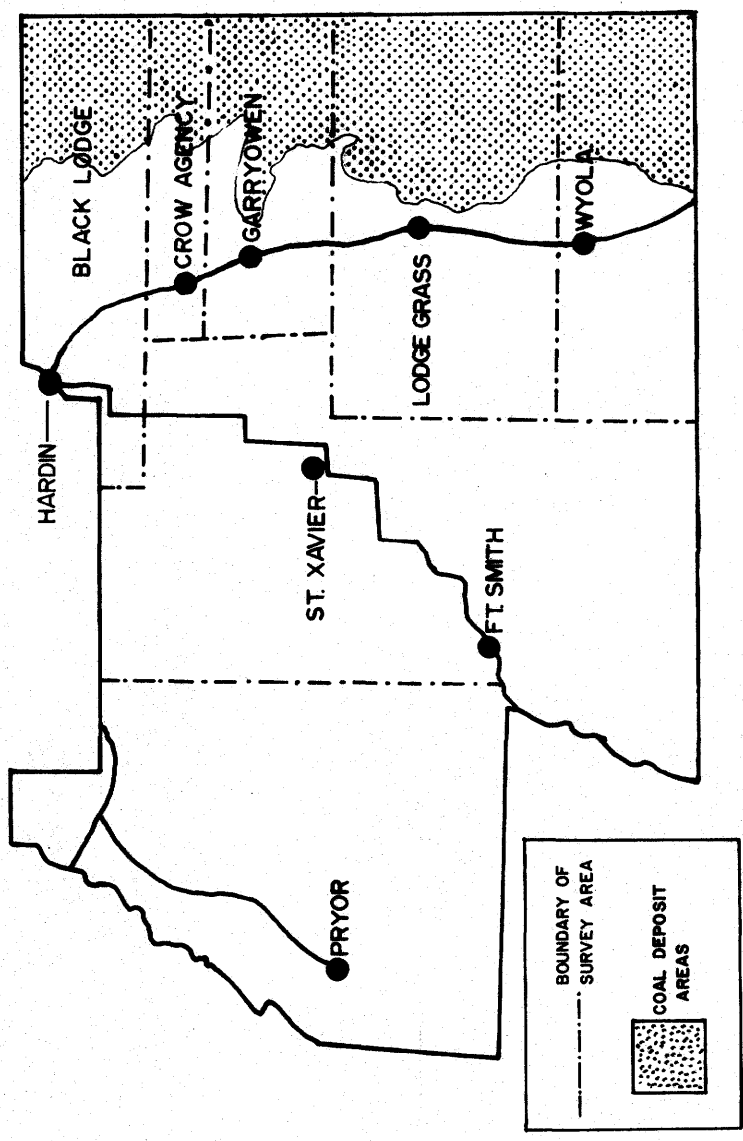
Once these criteria were determined, the Tribal Roll Book, containing the names of 6,030 tribal members, was used to determine the

names of all the Crow family heads and the reservation areas in which they live. For the purposes of the survey, the reservation was divided into seven areas: Lodge Grass, Black Lodge, Crow Agency, Garryowen, Pryor, St. Xavier-Ft. Smith, and Wyola (see Figure 1). The town of Hardin, which is adjacent to the reservation, was also treated as a reservation survey area because many Crows who participate in reservation activities live there. Employees of the Crow Impact Study Office who were residents of the different districts were asked to check the accuracy of the family head list for his/her own district. Any divorces, separations, name changes, deaths, and moves out of the district were noted, and revised lists of family heads for each district were prepared.

#### B. SAMPLING

Maps of all dwellings in each reservation district were prepared, and interviewers visited each Crow dwelling and attempted to interview all of the family heads living there. As a result, the on-reservation survey sample consists of all family heads who could be reached and who allowed themselves to be interviewed. Off the reservation, the procedure was somewhat different. In Billings, a list of Crow family heads who appeared in the Tribal Roll Book was provided to an interviewer who was a resident of Billings. That interviewer conducted interviews with twenty percent of the enrolled family heads. Several family heads who were visiting the reservation from out-of-state were also interviewed. It was felt that it was useful to get information, especially attitudinal

FIGURE #1  
CROW RESERVATION



BOUNDARIES OF SURVEY RESEARCH AREAS  
AND LOCATION OF COAL DEPOSITS



data, from as many tribal members as possible, whether they live on the reservation or not.

Table II-1 shows the proportion of family heads interviewed in each survey area and in the towns outside the reservation. The table makes clear that in all reservation survey areas and in the town of Hardin, the sample size was very large. The sample for other off-reservation towns was not as large because of the difficulties inherent in trying to find current addresses for persons listed in the Tribal Roll Book and in traveling some distance from the reservation. The overall sample size, however, was quite large; and the on-reservation sample, including Hardin, was 69.9%. In many ways, it is the Crow tribal members who live on or very near the reservation for whom it was most important to get the data collected in the survey, since they would be the ones most directly affected by reservation resource development. They would also be the ones who will make the final decisions about resource development.

A total of 49 family heads refused to be interviewed. Reasons given for refusal were "not interested," and "the information might be used against me." Table II-2 shows the number of refusals by survey area. All together, 1065 family heads were contacted by interviewers. Refusals account for only 4.6% of this total, and interviews account for 95.4%. This low refusal rate is one indication of the strong and favorable response shown by Crow tribal members to

TABLE II-1

PERCENT AND NUMBER OF CROW FAMILY HEADS  
IN EACH RESERVATION SURVEY AREA WHO WERE INTERVIEWED

<u>Survey Area People Live In</u>	<u>Number of Crow Family Heads in Each Area (Potential Sample)</u>	<u>Number of Crow Family Heads In- terviewed (Actual Respondents)</u>	
		<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
<u>On-Reservation:</u>			
Black Lodge	115	95.7%	(110)
Crow Agency	276	72.5	(200)
Garryowen	97	97.9	(95)
Lodge Grass	358	66.2	(237)
Pryor	177	57.6	(102)
St. Xavier- Ft. Smith	73	80.8	(59)
Wyola	101	50.5	(51)
Hardin <sup>a</sup>	<u>162</u>	59.3	<u>(96)</u>
TOTAL	1359	69.9%	(950)
<u>Off-Reservation:</u>			
Billings	221	21.7%	(48)
Other (Including Out- of-State)	<u>761</u>	2.4	<u>(18)</u>
TOTAL	982	6.7%	(66)

<sup>a</sup> Hardin is included as part of the reservation because it is close to it and many Crow tribal members live there.

TABLE II-2  
REFUSALS BY SURVEY AREA

---

<u>Place of Residence</u>	<u>Number of Refusals</u>
<u>On-Reservation:</u>	
Black Lodge	4
Crow Agency	13
Garryowen	3
Lodge Grass	16
Pryor	3
St. Xavier- Fort Smith	2
Wyola	6
Hardin <sup>a</sup>	1
<u>Off-Reservation:</u>	
Billings	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	49

---

<sup>a</sup> Hardin is included as part of the reservation because it is very close to the reservation and many Crow Tribal members live there.

---

the survey. Time and funding limitations prevented interviewers from reaching the remaining 361 on-reservation family heads.

The survey was divided into five parts, Sections A, B, C, D, and E. Section A was administered to all 1016 Crow family heads who were interviewed. This section included questions about household composition, demographic and labor force characteristics, housing conditions, residential preference, and farming and ranching.

The 1016 family heads interviewed on Section A were randomly assigned one of the other four sections to answer in addition to Section A. Roughly one-fourth of all family heads answered Section B, another fourth answered Section C, and so on. Minor exceptions did occur. One family head among the 1016 answered only A, and none of the other sections. One family head answered three sections in addition to A. Another six family heads answered practice sections at the beginning of the work when interviewers were being trained. These practice sections included many of the same questions that later became Sections B-E, but in a mixed order. One of the six family heads interviewed in the practice period answered three of the practice sections, rather than only one. All Sections B, C, D, and E that were answered by family heads total to 1011. All practice interviews that were answered total to eight. The combined total is 1019 sections, other than A, that were answered by 1015 family heads.

Section B was answered by 278 people, or 27.4% of the family heads answering Section A. Most of these people, 260, live on the reservation or in Hardin. These 260 persons are 19.1% of all Crow family heads living on the reservation. The remaining 18 people interviewed live off the reservation and make up 1.8% of all off-reservation Crow family heads.

Section B included questions about the Crow economy and attitudes toward mining and conversion operations on the reservation.

Section C was answered by 257 people, or 25.3% of the family heads answering Section A. Most of these people, 244, live on the reservation or in Hardin. These 244 persons are 18.0% of all Crow family heads living on the reservation. The remaining 13 people interviewed live off the reservation and make up 1.3% of all Crow off-reservation family heads.

Section C included questions about Crow culture and language.

Section D was answered by 247 people, or 24.3% of the family heads answering Section A. Most of these people, 232, live on the reservation or in Hardin. These 232 persons are 17.1% of all Crow family heads living on the reservation. The remaining 15 people interviewed live off the reservation and make up 1.5% of all Crow off-reservation family heads.

Section D included questions about education on and near the reservation, job training, and attitudes toward working in the coal industry.

Section E was answered by 229 people, or 22.5% of the family heads answering Section A. Most of these people, 213, live on the reservation or in Hardin. These 213 persons are 15.7% of all Crow family heads living on the reservation. The remaining 16 people interviewed live off the reservation, and make up 1.6% of all Crow off-reservation family heads.

Section E included questions about medical services on or near the reservation, attitudes toward the non-Crow population on the reservation, tribal programs, including housing and irrigation, and attitudes towards working in the coal industry.

Practice Sections were answered by six people, or 0.6% of the family heads answering Section A. All six people live on the reservation, and are 0.4% of all reservation Crow family heads. The practice interviews were conducted while the interviewers were being trained and contain a mixture of questions from Sections B, C, D, and E.

Table II-3 shows for each survey area how the family heads who answered Section A divide up among Sections B, C, D, and E. Table II-4 shows for the family heads who answered Sections B, C, D, and E what percentage they form of all Crow family heads living in the reservation survey areas, including Hardin. The sample sizes look generally adequate for each area, barring any systematic exclusion because of refusals. It appears that undersampling may have occurred in Crow Agency and Hardin for Section C and in Pryor, Wyola,

TABLE II-3

PERCENT OF CROW FAMILY HEADS INTERVIEWED ON SECTIONS B-E OF ALL FAMILY HEADS  
ANSWERING THE SURVEY, BY SURVEY AREA

Survey Area People Live In (On-Reservation)	Section B		Section C		Section D		Section E		Practice Sections		Total People Inter- viewed on Section A <sup>a</sup>
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
Black Lodge	25.2%	(27)	26.2%	(28)	25.2%	(27)	21.5%	(23)	1.9%	(2)	(107)
Crow Agency	27.6	(56)	20.2	(41)	25.6	(52)	24.6	(50)	1.5	(3)	(203)
Garryowen	25.8	(25)	27.8	(27)	24.7	(24)	23.7	(23)	0.0	(0)	(97)
Lodge Grass	25.1	(59)	26.4	(62)	23.0	(54)	25.1	(59)	0.4	(1)	(235)
Pryor	30.7	(31)	28.7	(29)	22.8	(23)	17.8	(18)	0.0	(0)	(101)
St. Xavier-Ft. Smith	24.1	(14)	27.6	(16)	29.3	(17)	19.0	(11)	0.0	(0)	(58)
Wyola	35.7	(20)	32.1	(18)	21.4	(12)	10.7	(6)	0.0	(0)	(56)
Hardin	28.9	(28)	23.7	(23)	23.7	(23)	23.7	(23)	0.0	(0)	(97)
Subtotals	27.3%	(260)	25.6%	(244)	24.3%	(232)	22.3%	(213)	0.6%	(6)	(954)
Off-Reservation	29.0%	(18)	21.0%	(13)	24.2%	(15)	25.8%	(16)	0.0	(0)	(62)
TOTALS	27.4%	(278)	25.3%	(257)	24.3%	(247)	22.5%	(229)	0.6%	(6)	(1016)

<sup>a</sup> The difference between the numbers of people answering Section A by survey area on this table and Table II-1 is well within normal coding error. Such small inconsistencies are to be expected for a sample size over 1000. The figures on Table II-1 were obtained from the computer print-out, while the figures on this table were obtained by a hand tally of the lists describing each interview received by the Crow Impact Office.

TABLE II-4

PERCENT OF CROW FAMILY HEADS INTERVIEWED ON SECTIONS B-E OF ALL CROW FAMILY  
HEADS LIVING IN EACH SURVEY AREA

Survey Area People Live In	Crow Family Heads Interviewed								Practice Sections	
	Section B		Section C		Section D		Section E		%	No.
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.		
<u>On-Reservation</u>										
Black Lodge	23.5%	(27)	24.3%	(28)	20.0%	(23)	20.0%	(23)	1.7%	(2)
Crow Agency	20.3	(56)	14.9	(41)	18.8	(52)	18.1	(50)	1.1	(3)
Garryowen	25.8	(25)	27.8	(27)	24.7	(24)	23.1	(23)	0.0	(0)
Lodge Grass	16.5	(59)	17.3	(62)	15.1	(54)	16.5	(59)	0.3	(1)
Pryor	17.5	(31)	16.4	(29)	13.0	(23)	10.2	(18)	0.0	(0)
St. Xavier-Ft. Smith	19.2	(14)	21.9	(16)	23.3	(17)	15.1	(11)	0.0	(0)
Wyola	19.8	(20)	17.8	(18)	11.9	(12)	5.9	(6)	0.0	(0)
Hardin	17.3	(28)	14.2	(23)	14.2	(23)	14.2	(23)	0.0	(0)
TOTALS	19.1%	(260)	18.0%	(244)	17.1%	(232)	15.7%	(213)	0.4	(6)
<u>Off-Reservation</u>	1.8%	(18)	1.3%	(13)	1.5%	(15)	1.6%	(16)	0.0	(0)



and Hardin for Sections D and E.

(A copy of the five sections of the survey is included in Appendix A.)

### C. INTERVIEWER TRAINING

Twenty-four interviewers were selected on the basis of their fluency in both Crow and English and according to the reservation district in which they live. Interviewers from each district were hired and were responsible for conducting interviews in their own districts. The interviews were conducted in both English and Crow, with Crow being used more often. The interviewers were given two weeks of training by the Crow Impact Study Office with assistance from research groups from the University of Montana. A detailed explanation of the survey was given to the interviewers and general interview techniques demonstrated. Interviewers then did a number of practice interviews with people on the reservation.

Once the interviewers were trained, they tested the survey questions by doing 80 interviews on the reservation. The interview schedule (the survey questions) was revised based on the results of these 80 interviews. Interviewing began in September, 1976, and continued until the end of January, 1977. In addition to the training period, there were regular meetings with the interviewers as the survey was carried out in order to talk about specific problems

they might be having and to make sure all the interviewers were doing their interviews with people in the same way.

### CHAPTER III

#### A DESCRIPTION OF THE CROW TRIBE, ITS ECONOMY AND CULTURE AS THEY NOW EXIST

##### A. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

###### 1. Population Size and Composition

###### a. Population Size

The survey recorded that a total of 5973 people live in all the homes where at least one family head was interviewed. However, some of these Crow households are located at a distance from the reservation (Billings, Sheridan, etc.), and some of the people who were counted are non-Crows. If adjustments are made for the off-reservation Crows and the non-Crows, then the number of Crows living on the reservation who were counted in the survey can be estimated to be at least 4388, if Crows who live in Hardin are not included. The number is at least 4952 if Crows who live in Hardin are also included. The total number of Crows who live on the reservation is higher than either of these two figures calculated from the survey.

These population estimates apply to over 70%, but less than 100%, of all Crows living on the reservation and in Hardin. This is because the survey reached almost 70% of all Crow-headed families

and over 70% of all Crow-occupied houses. For a 100% count, a house-to-house census would have to be done by the tribe. A census would be a worthwhile project and would provide even more reliable population figures for the tribe for informed planning for the future.

b. Family Size

The survey shows that the average size of families who were interviewed is 3.70 persons.

c. Household Size and Composition

The average size of households interviewed is 5.17 persons, a significantly larger household size than the average of 2.97 persons per household for the United States as a whole.<sup>1</sup> About half of all people interviewed live in households of four or fewer persons, and about half live in households of five or more. Table B-1 in Appendix B shows the distribution of households by size.

Most households (74.2%) are one-family households; however, a significant proportion of households (25.8%) are made up of two families or more. (See Table III-1 for details.) However, because of the method of defining family heads, explained in detail in Chapter II, many persons who were interviewed as separate family heads would ordinarily be considered part of the household's

primary family. For instance, the second or third families in a household might consist of a single grandparent or a brother and his child.

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TABLE III-1  
NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN HOUSEHOLD

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<u>Number of Families in Household</u>	<u>Households (N=764)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>
One Family	74.2%	(567)
Two Families	15.6	(119)
Three Families	6.9	(53)
Four Families	2.7	(21)
Five Families	0.4	(3)
Six Families	0.1	(1)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	99.9%	(764)

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<sup>a</sup>Numbers in parentheses are the actual numbers of persons giving each answer. Only one interview per household was counted for the purposes of this table.

<sup>b</sup>Total may not equal 100.0% because of rounding.

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## 2. Age of Survey Population

The Crow survey population (all family heads interviewed and their families, both on and off the Crow Reservation) is young.

More than 50% is younger than 20 years old. In fact, the median age for family heads and their families is 19.5 years. The median for the State of Montana was 27 in 1970<sup>2</sup>, and the median for the United States in 1970 was 28.1.<sup>3</sup>

Table III-2 compares the age distribution of the Crow population with those of Big Horn County, the State of Montana, and the entire United States. (Data for Big Horn County were not collected for Indians and non-Indians. Therefore, only data for all races are shown in the table, and the age distribution differences between Crows and non-Crows are greater than they appear.)

The age distribution for family heads appears in Appendix B on Table B-2.

### 3. Sex of Heads of Family

The great majority of family heads is male (61.3% or 618 persons); 38.7% (390 persons) are female. These figures were greatly influenced by the method of defining "family head" explained in detail in Chapter II.

### 4. Education of Family Heads

The educational attainments of family heads over 25 on the Crow Reservation are slightly different from those of the Montana population and the United States household heads over 25. A

TABLE III-2

AGE DISTRIBUTION: CROW SURVEY POPULATION AND POPULATIONS  
OF BIG HORN COUNTY, MONTANA, AND THE UNITED STATES

Age Category	Percentage of Population			
	Crow Survey Population(N=5973) <sup>a</sup>	Big Horn County <sup>b</sup>	Montana	U.S.
	%	%	%	%
Younger Than 5 Years	14.1%	9.7%	8.2%	8.4%
5-9 Years	11.0	10.1	10.5	9.8
10-14 Years	12.8	11.6	11.2	10.2
15-17 Years	7.6	7.0	10.2	5.8
18-19 Years	5.3	3.4		3.6
20-24 Years	11.5	8.5	7.3	8.1
25-29 Years	8.3	7.9	6.1	6.6
30-34 Years	5.4	6.6	5.5	5.6
35-39 Years	4.3	5.9	5.2	5.5
40-44 Years	4.1	5.0	5.5	5.9
45-49 Years	3.9	4.4	5.5	6.0
50-54 Years	3.0	4.4	5.6	5.5
55-59 Years	2.4	4.1	5.0	4.9
60-64 Years	1.9	3.8	4.1	4.2
65-69 Years	1.1	3.2	3.2	3.4
70-74 Years	0.8	1.6	2.4	2.7
75 Years Or Older	1.4	2.6	4.3	3.8
Age Unknown	1.2			
TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	100.1%	99.8%	99.8%	100.0%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Montana, and Characteristics of the Population: United States Summary. (See footnotes)

<sup>a</sup> The total number of people counted (5973) applies to all the families which were interviewed in the survey. These families include 15.9% (952) Hardin and other off-reservation Crow residents and 10.6% (633) non-Crows.

<sup>b</sup> Big Horn County data include Crow and non-Crow residents.

<sup>c</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

greater proportion of Crow family heads than United States household heads or Montana residents have eight years of education or less. At the same time, a greater proportion of Crow family heads than of Montana residents have college experience. The figures for college experience for Crow family heads are similar to those for United States household heads, except that Crow family heads tend to have four or more years of college much less frequently than do United States household heads.

Table III-3 shows the educational attainments of Crow family heads and United States household heads over 25 years old. Also shown are the educational attainments of Montana's general population over 25.

Data on educational attainments are useful in determining what types of jobs the population is qualified for. For instance, among the Crow population, there is quite a large number of persons with some college education (31.8% of all persons employed during 1975 and 1976, or 301 out of 946 persons), yet only 17.7% (142 of 802 persons) of that work force have the types of jobs which require higher education--professional, technical, and managerial jobs. On the other hand, an inordinately large proportion of those who worked during 1975 and 1976 have clerical jobs (24.9%, or 200 out of 802 persons). It might be concluded from this and from labor force and employment data presented later in this report that there is a sizeable portion of the work force now holding jobs for which they



TABLE III-3  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS

<u>Highest Educational Level Completed</u>	<u>Crow Family Heads Over 25 (N=779)<sup>a</sup></u>		<u>U.S. Household Heads Over 25<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>Montana Res- idents Over 25<sup>b</sup></u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
8th Grade or Less	30.4%	(237)	20.6%	25.1%
9-11 Years of School	17.3	(135)	15.3	15.7
High School Graduate or G.E.D.	21.8	(170)	33.6	34.0
1-3 Years of College	23.9	(186)	13.6	14.1
4 or More Years of School	<u>6.5</u>	<u>(51)</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>11.0</u>
TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	99.9%	(779)	100.0%	99.9%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 10 and General Social and Economic Characteristics, Montana (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971), pp. 28-113.

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parenthese are actual number of persons giving each answer.

<sup>b</sup> U.S. data are for 1975; Montana data are for 1970.

<sup>c</sup> Totals may not equal 100.0% because of rounding.

are overqualified. Either jobs requiring much education and training do not exist in sufficient numbers on or near the reservation, or else many Crows are excluded from those jobs.

Educational attainments do seem to have some bearing on wages: the more education a person has, the more likely he is to command a relatively high wage. This is true for both male and female employees, although there is a greater proportion of males than females in all educational categories making higher wages. As an example, among high school graduates, 46.6% of the male workers (54 out of 166) reported wages of \$4.00 or more per hour, while only 18.8% (18 out of 96) of the females did so. More wage equality is in evidence for persons with four or more years of college. In that category, males and females reported comparable wages. Table B-3 showing educational attainments for all employed persons appears in Appendix B. Table B-4 in Appendix B shows wages by education for all workers.

Educational attainments have some bearing on employment earnings, as well. The term "employment earnings" means all annual earnings from all jobs held during the year. Therefore, included in the term "earnings" is job tenure--those persons most likely to have the highest earnings are those who work year around. Earnings for persons with from nine years of school to three years of college are comparable. Persons with less education make substantially less, and those with at least four years of college make substantially

more. It appears, then, that the chances of making higher incomes are greatly increased for Crow tribal members only if they have at least four years of college, at least under present economic circumstances. Table B-5 in Appendix B shows education by earnings for all employed persons.

Not surprisingly, for those over 25, the older the family head the less likely he or she is to have high educational attainments. In fact, about half to three-fourths of the family heads who are 45 or older have eight years of education or less. The age group with the most education is the 25-34 group, 49% of whom have college experience. This trend, for younger adults to be better educated than older persons, is a national one, and the statistics mentioned here are not very unusual. It is apparent that education has been more emphasized in recent years than in the past on the Crow Reservation, as in the rest of the nation. The most startling difference in educational attainments is that between the 25-34 age group and the 35-44 group. The older group shows 27% having 8 years of education or less, whereas the younger group shows only 9% with 8 years of education or less. Similarly, the older group has only 21.5% with 1-3 years of college, while 41% of the younger group has attended 1-3 years of college. Table III-4 shows age by education for family heads.

TABLE III-4

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF VARIOUS AGE GROUPS

## CROW FAMILY HEADS

	Crow Family Heads, By Age							
	Under 25 (N=181) <sup>a</sup>	25-34 (N=307) <sup>a</sup>	35-44 (N=186) <sup>a</sup>	45-54 (N=134) <sup>a</sup>	55-64 (N=86) <sup>a</sup>	65-74 (N=46) <sup>a</sup>	75 And Older (N=22) <sup>a</sup>	
Highest Education- al Level Completed	% No.	% No.	% No.	% No.	% No.	% No.	% No.	
8th Grade Or Less	4.4% (8)	8.8% (27)	26.9% (50)	51.5% (69)	46.5% (40)	73.9% (34)	77.3% (17)	
9-11 Years Of School	24.3 (44)	13.0 (40)	22.0 (41)	17.9 (24)	26.7 (23)	10.9 (5)	18.2 (4)	
High School Graduate Or G.E.D.	39.2 (71)	28.7 (88)	21.5 (40)	18.7 (25)	17.4 (15)	4.3 (2)	---	
1-3 Years Of College	29.3 (53)	40.7 (125)	21.5 (40)	9.0 (12)	5.8 (5)	8.7 (4)	---	
4 Or More Years Of College	2.8 (5)	8.8 (27)	8.1 (15)	3.0 (4)	3.5 (3)	2.2 (1)	4.5 (1)	
TOTALS <sup>b</sup>	100.0% (181)	100.0% (307)	100.0%(186)	100.1% (134)	99.9% (86)	100.0% (46)	100.0% (22)	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of people giving each answer.

<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

## 5. Family Income

Median annual income for Crow families was \$4500 at the time of the survey (late 1976, early 1977). The median income of all families in the United States was \$13,720 in 1975<sup>4</sup>, or over three times the Crow family income. Low labor force participation rates and high unemployment help to account for the low Crow median family income. These are discussed in the next section of this report. However, there is probably another factor contributing to low incomes on the reservation: the types of jobs which are available are primarily clerical and service jobs and jobs for unskilled laborers, and these are typically low-paying jobs. This subject is investigated in the following section on Labor Force and Employment Characteristics. The income distribution for Crow families is compared with that for the United States as a whole in Table III-5.

## B. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

### 1. Estimate of the Size of the Labor Force and the Unemployment Rate

A series of questions about labor force participation (current and past employment, job tenure, on-the-job training, and vocational training) was asked to try to determine how large the tribe's labor

TABLE III-5

FAMILY INCOME: CROW AND U.S. POPULATIONS

<u>Annual Family Income</u>	<u>Crow (N=927)<sup>a</sup></u>		<u>United States</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Less than \$2000	23.0%	(213)	2.1%
\$2000-3999	16.5	(153)	5.8
\$4000-5999	15.4	(143)	8.2
\$6000-7999	10.0	(93)	8.5
\$8000-9999	9.5	(88)	8.5
\$10,000-14,999	12.7	(118)	22.3
\$15,000-24,999	10.6	(98)	30.3
\$25,000 and Over	<u>2.3</u>	<u>(21)</u>	<u>14.1</u>
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.0%	(927)	99.8%

Source: Bureau of the Census, Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1975 and 1974 Revisions (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 15.

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual numbers of persons giving each answer.

<sup>b</sup> Total may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

force is, how much of the labor force is employed and how many people are employable and at what types of jobs. This information will be crucial to any analysis of possible commitments by the tribe to resource development. It will be needed in order to determine what tribal employment might occur with the introduction of new industry and therefore the amount of employment income likely to be created and the number of non-Crows likely to move into the area.

a. Size of the Labor Force

Because of the fact that people who were interviewed were not asked whether they were actively seeking work, no labor force participation rate can be determined, at least according to the U.S. Department of Labor's definition. However, the survey did determine that of the 1016 family heads interviewed, 631 reported that they held jobs at some time during the period 1975-1976. (For the definition of family head used in this survey, see Chapter II.) Another 334 family members other than the head held jobs during the same period. Of the people represented in the survey, 3530 are 16 years old or older. If the persons who held jobs at some time during 1975-1976 are assumed to constitute the labor force, then the labor force participation rate for the tribe is 27% (965 persons, or  $631 + 334$ , divided by 3530, is 27.3%). This appears to

be quite low when compared with the 1974 national labor force participation rate of 61%.<sup>5</sup>

Another possible way to estimate the size of the labor force and the unemployment rate is to determine the proportion of the population over 16, the proportion male and the proportion female. Then one can apply the national percentages for participation in the labor force by both sexes, and thereby estimate the size of the potential labor force.

Of the 5973 people represented in the survey, 3530 (59.1%) are 16 or over. Of these, 53.6% (1892 persons) are female and 46.4% (1638 persons) are male. The labor force participation rate for women in the United States as a whole is 45%; for men the rate is 78%.<sup>6</sup> Applying these rates to the Crow population results in a labor force composed of 851 females and 1278 males-- a total of 2129 persons. Calculating the size of the labor force in this way results in a Crow labor force nearly 120% greater than that used in the first method described above.

It is impossible to say which figure is the more accurate. However, the first method of calculation does not take into account all persons over 16, many of whom may be able and willing to work, but who, because of the scarcity of job opportunities on or near the reservation, have been discouraged from even looking for jobs. The second method of calculation assumes that Crow



labor force participation matches the national rate. Earlier studies have shown, however, that the Indian labor force participation rate for Big Horn County is lower than the rate for the county or the United States as a whole.<sup>7</sup> Probably the Crow labor force participation rate falls between the 27% obtained by the first calculation and the 61% assumed in the second calculation.

b. Unemployment Rate

If one uses the first method of calculating the size of the labor force (that of assuming that those who have worked at all during 1975-1976 constitute the labor force) then the unemployment rate for family heads is 43.7%--276 of the 631-person labor force (family heads) were unemployed at the time of the survey. The unemployment rate for other family members would be 37.4%-- 125 of the 334-person labor force (other family members) were unemployed at the time of the survey. The estimated unemployment rate for all family members is 41.6%, over 5 times the national unemployment rate or 7.9%.<sup>8</sup>

The unemployment rate may be considerably higher than 41.6%, however. There is a "hidden" component which includes people who would work if jobs were available but who have given up actively looking for work. Such a small number of jobs are, in fact,

available that many people become discouraged even from looking. One way to take this "hidden" unemployment into account is to use the 2129 member Crow labor force (which resulted from the second method of calculating the labor force participation rate) and to take the difference between this number and the 564 family heads and other family members who were employed at the time of the survey. These numbers (1565 divided by 2129) yield an unemployment rate of 73.5%, or over 10 times the national rate.

## 2. Characteristics of Workers: Family Heads and Other Family Members

The following pages will focus on employment characteristics of the persons interviewed in the survey who worked at some time during 1975 and 1976. Both family heads and other employed family members will be discussed. Characteristics of their most recent job will be described as well as their recent job history, which will include the characteristics of all jobs held during 1975 and 1976.

Of the 1016 family heads interviewed, 355 (34.9%) indicated that they were employed at the time of the survey. However, 631 family heads (62.1%) had held at least one job at some time during 1975 or 1976.

Only a little over 8.3% (209 persons) of the family members

other than the head indicated that they were employed at the time of the survey. However, 13.3% (334 persons) said that they had worked at some time during 1975-1976.

a. Occupation

Family heads are not much different from family members other than the head in their occupational characteristics. Family heads tend to work in professional and technical fields and as operatives and laborers more frequently than do other family members; they tend to do clerical work less frequently than other family members. Table III-6 shows employment by occupation for all jobs held by both family heads and other family members during 1975 and 1976.

Employment by most recent occupation is shown for Crow family heads in Table III-7 as is employment by occupation for household heads in the nation as a whole. As the table shows, the Crow Tribe's employment pattern is quite different from that of the United States as a whole. While the proportion of workers in professional and technical, service, and farm jobs is similar for both groups, there are great differences between Crow and United States workers in many occupational groups. Crow family heads tend to be managers, salespeople, craftsmen and foremen, and operatives much less frequently than do household heads across the nation. They also tend to work in clerical jobs or as laborers (typically

TABLE III-6  
JOBS HELD BY ALL CROW FAMILY  
MEMBERS DURING 1975-1976

Type of Job or Occupation Held <sup>a</sup>	Employed Workers					
	By Family Heads (N=615) <sup>b</sup>		By Other Family Members (N=320) <sup>b</sup>		Total (N=935) <sup>b</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Professional, Technical	21.3%	(131)	8.4%	(27)	16.9%	(158)
Managerial	5.7	(35)	3.1	(10)	4.8	(45)
Sales	0.3	(2)	1.6	(5)	0.7	(7)
Clerical	30.7	(189)	42.2	(135)	34.7	(324)
Craftsmen, Foremen	14.1	(87)	9.4	(30)	12.5	(117)
Farmers, Farm Workers	7.6	(47)	3.1	(10)	6.1	(57)
Transport Equipment Operatives	2.6	(16)	1.6	(5)	2.2	(21)
Other Operatives	11.2	(69)	4.4	(14)	8.9	(83)
Laborers	26.5	(163)	9.4	(30)	20.6	(193)
Service Workers	14.1	(87)	18.1	(58)	15.5	(145)
Private Household Workers	0.3	(2)	0.9	(3)	0.5	(5)
Military	0.2	(1)	0.9	(3)	0.4	(4)
Other	<u>4.1</u>	(25)	<u>4.1</u>	(13)	<u>4.1</u>	(38)
TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	138.7%		107.2%		127.9%	

<sup>a</sup> A detailed explanation of the categories used here is presented in Appendix C.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given. Each person asked could give more than one kind of job held: 615 heads had a total of 854 jobs; 320 other family members held 343 jobs. All 935 family members together held 1197 jobs.

<sup>c</sup> Totals equal more than 100% because people could give more than one answer to this question.

TABLE III-7

## OCCUPATION OF CROW FAMILY HEADS

Occupation Category <sup>a</sup>	Employed Family Heads (N=615) <sup>b</sup>		Employed Household Heads: United States
	%	No.	%
Professional, Technical	16.3%	(100)	15.6%
Managerial	3.6	(22)	14.7
Sales	0.3	(2)	6.1
Clerical and Kindred	20.5	(126)	9.7
Craftsmen, Foremen	8.8	(55)	19.6
Farmers and Farm Workers	6.5	(40)	4.0
Transport Equipment Operatives	1.8	(11)	16.5
Other Operatives	8.0	(49)	16.5
Laborers	19.0	(117)	4.6
Service Workers	11.4	(70)	9.3
Private Household Workers	0.2	(1)	9.3
Military	0.2	(1)	---
Other	3.4	(21)	---
TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	100.0%	(615)	100.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 10.

<sup>a</sup> A detailed explanation of these categories appears in Appendix C.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer.

<sup>c</sup> Totals may not equal 100.0% because of rounding.

low-paying jobs requiring little training or education) more frequently than do U.S. family heads.

This is an interesting finding, especially in light of the information on educational attainments of family heads, which are quite similar to those of household heads in the United States as a whole. This may be a reflection of the types of jobs available on or near the reservation. More investigation of this finding will take place in the discussion of on-the-job and vocational training of family heads.

The wage differential for male and female workers discussed in the section on educational attainments is also apparent in the wage data for males and females working in the same occupational groups. In other words, males in every occupational group tend to make more than do females in the same group. In addition, men tend to work in higher paying jobs (craftsmen and operatives) more frequently than do women. Conversely, women tend to work in clerical and service jobs (usually low-paying work) more frequently than do the men.

#### b. Industry

Family heads were not only classified by their occupation, that is, the type of work they do, but they were also classified according to the industry in which they work. An industry is a

group of companies or individuals engaged in the production of a single class of goods or services. There can be many occupations held by workers in a single industry. For instance, a company engaged in the construction of houses may employ craftsmen, equipment operators, and clerical workers. Standard Industrial Classifications are used in this description.

Of those family heads reporting the industry in which they work, by far the greatest number are found in government, either tribal or United States government. Other family members, too, reported a concentration of workers in the government sector.

The concentration of workers in the government sector reflects the fact that the majority of on-reservation jobs available to Crows are in tribal or federal programs. There is relatively little private industry in the area, and most businesses are owned by non-Indians. Crows do not often find employment in non-Indian owned businesses on or off the reservation. (This has important implications for any possible economic development by non-Indians on or near the reservation. Crows might not be employed in adequate numbers in such development unless special care were taken by the Tribe to ensure such employment.)

Other family heads show somewhat less experience than family heads in all fields simply because few of them held more than one job during the period 1975-1976. Table III-8 shows employment by industry for all jobs held during 1975 and 1976 by both family

TABLE III-8

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - ALL JOBS HELD DURING  
1975-1976, ALL CROW FAMILY MEMBERS

Industry Group	Percentage of Employed Workers					
	Family Heads (N=573) <sup>a</sup>		Other Family Members (N=328) <sup>a</sup>		Total (N=901) <sup>a</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	6.6%	(38)	1.8%	(6)	4.9%	(44)
Mining: Coal	1.9	(11)	--	--	1.2	(11)
Other	0.3	(2)	--	--	0.2	(2)
Coal Industry, Excluding Mining	4.7	(27)	0.3	(1)	3.1	(28)
Construction	7.7	(44)	6.7	(22)	7.3	(66)
Manufacturing	10.8	(62)	7.9	(26)	9.8	(88)
Transportation, Communica- tions, Utilities	1.9	(11)	1.8	(6)	1.9	(17)
Wholesale Trade	1.6	(9)	1.2	(4)	1.4	(13)
Retail Trade	1.7	(10)	3.4	(11)	2.3	(21)
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and Repair Services; Professional Services	6.6	(38)	1.5	(5)	4.8	(43)
Private Education	5.6	(33)	7.0	(23)	6.2	(56)
Personal Services	--	--	--	--	--	--
Entertainment and Recrea- tion Services	--	--	6.7	(22)	2.4	(22)
Public Administration Or Government <sup>b</sup>	86.6	(496)	58.5	(192)	76.4	(688)
Military	--	--	0.9	(3)	0.3	(3)
Retired	--	--	0.3	(1)	0.1	(1)
Other	--	--	7.0	(23)	2.6	(23)
TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	136.6%		105.0%		124.9%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given. Each person could give more than one answer: 573 family heads held 781 jobs, 328 other family members held 345 jobs, and all 901 family members held a total of 1126 jobs.

<sup>b</sup> The Public Administration or Government figures include all government supported programs, including schools, for the Crow population, while the figure for the United States presented elsewhere does not include public schools.

<sup>c</sup> Totals equal more than 100% because people could give more than one answer to this question.



heads and other family members. Table B-6 in Appendix B shows recent job experience by industry for Crow family heads.

Table III-9 compares employment by industry for all Crow workers (family heads and other family members) and for workers in Montana and in the United States. As the table shows, the only industries in which Crows work more frequently than employed persons in the United States as a whole are government, agriculture, and mining (including the coal industry). However, there is a much smaller proportion of the Crow population working in agriculture than of the Montana population. Crow workers do not participate at all in the personal services or finance, insurance and real estate industries. They participate only slightly in the trade, transportation, communications, utilities and business and professional services industries. The concentration of workers in government may have implications for job tenure and wages. Discussions of both these subjects follow below.

When one looks at the wages paid to workers in each industry, some interesting differences appear. The highest paying industries in which Crows work are the coal and construction industries. The lowest paying are government (in which most employed tribal members work), private education, agriculture, manufacturing, and professional and business services. See Table B-7 in Appendix B for details.

TABLE III-9

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY: CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB OF ALL  
CROW WORKERS AND EMPLOYED PERSONS IN MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES

Industry Group	All Employed Crow Family Heads and Other Family Members (N=861) <sup>a</sup>		Percentage of Employed Persons: Montana	Percentage of Employed Persons: United States
	%	No.		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	4.4%	(38)	13.4%	3.6%
Mining: Coal	1.1	(10)	2.4	0.8
Other	0.2	(2)	2.4	0.8
Coal Industry, Except Mining	2.0	(17)	2.4	0.8
Construction	5.6	(48)	6.4	6.3
Manufacturing	6.7	(58)	9.7	26.5
Transportation, Communica- tions, Utilities	1.4	(12)	8.0	6.8
Wholesale Trade	1.3	(11)	3.8	4.1
Retail Trade	1.9	(16)	18.5	15.7
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	--	--	3.9	4.9
Business and Repair Services	4.1	(35)	2.3	3.1
Professional Services	4.1	(35)	10.3	17.3
Private Education	4.5	(39)	1.3	17.3
Personal Services	--	--	5.0	4.5
Entertainment and Recreation Services	2.4	(21)	0.8	0.9
Public Administration or Government <sup>b</sup>	64.3	(554)	14.3	5.5
TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	99.9%	(861)	100.1%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Characteristics of the Population: United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), pp. I-778-I-781.

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each response.

<sup>b</sup> The Public Administration or Government figure includes all government supported programs, including schools, for the Crow population and for the State of Montana, while the figure for the U.S. does not include public schools.

<sup>c</sup> Totals may not add to exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

c. Job Tenure

By job tenure is meant the length of time a person worked at a single job. When the statistics for job tenure (most recent job) are examined, it is apparent that relatively few people hold their jobs for a long period. It is impossible to tell from the survey data whether this phenomenon exists because of the characteristics of the jobs available in the area or because of the characteristics of the workers or both. There is some indication that some of the government programs on the reservation are funded for relatively short periods of time and that some programs have fluctuating funding. (See the analysis of the service agency survey in Chapter V.)

In view of the heavy concentration of workers in government, discussed in the preceding section, it seems likely that there are many persons who work for a government agency while there are funds available to pay them and who then move to another agency when funding at the first agency runs out. Conversations with Bureau of Indian Affairs, Manpower, and Public Health Service personnel in Crow Agency reveal that many of the jobs they can offer are temporary ones. Some of the short job tenure can be accounted for by temporary jobs which end and by workers who quit their temporary jobs in order to accept permanent positions. Another reason for relatively short job tenure may be that because there is so little

economic diversity on the reservation and, therefore, little choice among jobs, workers have a hard time finding work for which they are suited and which they find satisfying. This could cause some movement from job to job in a search for more suitable or fulfilling work. Another contributor to short job tenure could be the wages being paid for most work on the reservation. Wages are generally low, and there may be considerable movement from lower paying jobs to higher paying jobs in an effort at financial improvement. It is difficult to know, however, to what extent any one of these factors affects job tenure.

Table III-10 shows the figures for job tenure for the most recent job held by both family heads and other family members.

#### d. Hours Worked Per Week

Nearly all of those family heads reporting employment during 1975 and 1976 (93% or 560 out of 602 family heads) were employed full time on their most recent job. Only 3.7% (22 family heads) reported working 20 or fewer hours per week. Similarly, by far the most jobs held by other family members (89.7% or 269 out of 300 jobs) were full time jobs. Only 3.3% or 10 of the jobs held by these people were 20 hours per week or less. Little underemployment, at least in the sense of less than full time employment,

TABLE III-10

JOB TENURE : CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB OF  
FAMILY HEADS AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS

Length of Time Job Held	Employed Family Members					
	Family Heads (N=492) <sup>a</sup>		Other Family Members (N=255) <sup>a</sup>		TOTAL (N=747) <sup>a</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Less Than 6 Months	37.0%	(182)	31.8%	(81)	35.2%	(263)
6 Months, But Less Than 1 Year	20.9	(103)	20.4	(52)	20.7	(155)
1 Year, But Less Than 18 Months	18.1	(89)	17.3	(44)	17.8	(133)
18 Months, But Less Than 2 Years	3.7	(18)	3.1	(8)	3.5	(26)
2 Years, But Less Than 2½ Years	5.3	(26)	5.9	(15)	5.4	(41)
2½ Years, But Less Than 3 Years	3.3	(16)	1.6	(4)	2.7	(20)
3 Years or Longer	11.8	(58)	20.0	(51)	14.6	(109)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.1%	(492)	100.1%	(255)	99.9%	(747)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer.<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

existed at the time of the survey.

e. Wages

The average wage reported by family heads employed within the past two years was \$4.11 per hour for their most recent job. The 1976 United States average weekly gross earnings for employed persons, excluding administrative workers, supervisors, foremen, and the self-employed, was \$176.29 or \$4.41 per hour.<sup>9</sup> This figure is 7.3% higher than the average for all employed Crow family heads, including all administrative workers.

The average wage for all jobs held during 1975 and 1976 by family heads was somewhat higher than that for other family members: \$4.08 per hour for family heads compared with \$3.68 per hour for other family members. The United States average is 19.8% higher than the figure for other family members.

The median wage paid family heads for all jobs held during 1975 and 1976 was lower than the average (mean) wage reported above. The median wage was only \$3.33 per hour. This low median wage reflects the fact that most Crow family heads work at jobs for which they are paid relatively little. The median wage for other family members for all jobs held during 1975 and 1976 was even lower-- \$3.10 per hour. In fact, 68.6% of the other family members earned less than \$4.00 per hour at all jobs held

during that period.

Table III-11 shows wage distribution, mean wage, and median wage for all jobs held by all Crows employed during 1975 and 1976.

f. Location of Most Recent Job

1) Distance from Most Recent Job

The great majority of family heads reporting employment during 1975 and 1976 (85.1% or 519 out of 610 persons) work close to home. Many (40.2% or 245 persons) work in the same survey area in which they live.<sup>10</sup> Equally many (44.9% or 274 persons) both live and work on the reservation but not in the same survey area in which they live. Relatively few persons (21.8% or 133 family heads) who live on the reservation work off the reservation. See Table III-12 for distance between home and most recent job for family heads and other family members.

In light of the large number of persons on the reservation who are old enough to be part of the labor force but who are not working and who have not worked during 1975 and 1976 (over 2565 persons), it may be concluded that there is a widespread preference for living on the reservation whether or not work is available there. It is worth noting that very few Crows work in Hardin even though it is only one-fourth mile outside the reservation boundary. It is well known on the reservation that it is

TABLE III-11  
WAGES OF ALL CROW FAMILY MEMBERS  
FOR ALL JOBS HELD DURING 1975-1976

Wage Category	All Jobs Held 1975-1976					
	Family Heads (N=770) <sup>a</sup>		Other Family Members (N=268) <sup>a</sup>		TOTAL (N=1038) <sup>a</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Less Than \$2.00/ Hour	6.8%	(52)	8.6%	(23)	7.2%	(75)
\$2.00-2.99/Hour	35.5	(273)	38.4	(103)	36.2	(376)
\$3.00-3.99/Hour	19.1	(147)	21.6	(58)	19.7	(205)
\$4.00-4.99/Hour	12.5	(96)	12.7	(34)	12.5	(130)
\$5.00-5.99/Hour	8.4	(65)	7.1	(19)	8.1	(84)
\$6.00-6.99/Hour	5.7	(44)	3.0	(8)	5.0	(52)
\$7.00-7.99/Hour	4.5	(34)	4.1	(11)	4.3	(45)
\$8.00-8.99/Hour	<u>7.6</u>	<u>(59)</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>(71)</u>
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.1%	(770)	100.0%	(268)	99.8%	(1038)
	mean= \$4.08		mean= \$3.68		mean= \$3.98	
	median= \$3.33		median= \$3.10		median= \$3.28	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given.

<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal 100.0% because of rounding.



TABLE III-12

DISTANCE BETWEEN HOME AND JOB (CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB)  
FAMILY HEADS AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS

Category	Employed Family Members				TOTAL (N=933) <sup>a</sup>			
	Family Heads (N=610) <sup>a</sup>		Other Family Members (N=323) <sup>a</sup>		Other Family Members (N=323) <sup>a</sup>		TOTAL (N=933) <sup>a</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Work In Survey Area in Which They Live	40.2%	(245)	43.4%	(140)	41.2%	(385)		
Live and Work on Reservation	44.9	(274)	35.9	(116)	41.8	(390)		
Live on Reservation, Work in Billings (50 Miles)	5.1	(31)	5.6	(18)	5.2	(49)		
Live on Reservation, Work at Colstrip (65 Miles)	0.7	(4)	0.6	(2)	0.7	(6)		
Live on Reservation, Work in Sheridan (55 Miles)	0.5	(3)	0.6	(2)	0.5	(5)		
Live on Reservation, Work in Montana, Excluding Billings and Colstrip	1.8	(11)	0.6	(2)	1.4	(13)		
Live on Reservation, Work Outside Montana, Excluding Sheridan	3.8	(23)	11.8	(38)	6.5	(61)		
Live off Reservation, Work on Reservation	1.3	(8)	---	---	0.9	(8)		
Other	1.8	(11)	1.5	(5)	1.7	(16)		
TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	100.1%	(610)	99.9%	(323)	99.9%	(933)		

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer is given.<sup>b</sup> In this case, "on reservation" includes those living in Hardin because it is so close to the reservation.<sup>c</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

extremely difficult for Crows to get jobs in that town.

## 2) Actual Location of Jobs

By far the greatest number of employed Crows work on the reservation, primarily in Crow Agency, the location of most tribal and United States government offices. This finding supports the inference that there is a widespread unwillingness to work away from the reservation, even though the number of jobs available on the reservation is limited. Table III-13 shows the location of the most recent job held by family heads and other family members.

## 3. Individual Earnings, Employed Persons

"Earnings" includes all employment income from all jobs during the year. Therefore, the term "earnings" includes the idea of job tenure, or number of months employed during the year, along with wages. Family heads as a group earn more than do other family members. Median 1975 employment income for family heads reporting earnings was \$5,153 per year. For other working family members, the median annual earnings were \$4,700 during 1975. Table III-14 shows the distribution of employed persons among various levels of employment income.

As mentioned earlier, employed persons with the highest earnings are more likely to have high educational attainments (four or

TABLE III-13

LOCATION OF CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB HELD:  
FAMILY HEADS AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS

Location	Employed Family Members				TOTAL (N=931) <sup>a</sup>			
	Family Heads (N=610) <sup>a</sup>		Other Family Members (N=321) <sup>a</sup>		%		No.	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
On Reservation:								
Crow Agency	46.7%	(285)	40.5%	(130)	44.6%	(415)		
Lodge Grass	10.5	(64)	12.5	(40)	11.2	(104)		
Pryor	5.4	(33)	3.7	(12)	4.8	(45)		
St. Xavier- Ft. Smith	4.9	(30)	5.0	(16)	4.9	(46)		
Sarpy Creek <sup>b</sup>	4.1	(25)	3.1	(10)	3.8	(35)		
Wyola	3.0	(18)	3.4	(11)	3.1	(29)		
Garryowen	0.7	(4)	0.9	(3)	0.7	(7)		
Black Lodge	0.5	(3)	0.9	(3)	0.6	(6)		
Elsewhere on Reservation	2.5	(15)	0.6	(2)	1.8	(17)		
Off Reservation:								
Billings	7.5	(46)	7.5	(24)	7.5	(70)		
Hardin	5.4	(33)	6.2	(20)	5.7	(53)		
Other Montana	3.8	(23)	3.4	(11)	3.7	(34)		
Out of State	5.1	(31)	12.1	(39)	7.5	(70)		
TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	100.0%	(610)	99.8%	(321)	99.9%	(931)		

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer.<sup>b</sup> Sarpy Creek is in the ceded area which used to be part of the reservation.<sup>c</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

TABLE III-14  
EMPLOYMENT INCOME: EMPLOYED PERSONS

<u>1975 Earnings</u>	<u>Employed Family Members</u>			
	<u>Family Heads (N=609)<sup>a</sup></u>		<u>Other Family Members (N=141)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Less Than \$1,000	16.6%	(101)	14.2%	(20)
\$1,000-2,999	14.0	(85)	17.7	(25)
\$3,000-4,999	18.4	(112)	21.3	(30)
\$5,000-6,999	14.0	(85)	9.9	(14)
\$7,000-8,999	13.5	(82)	11.3	(16)
\$9,000-10,999	10.8	(66)	12.8	(18)
\$11,000-12,999	4.4	(27)	6.4	(9)
\$13,000-14,999	2.0	(12)	3.5	(5)
\$15,000 and More	6.4	(39)	2.8	(4)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.1%	(609)	99.9%	(141)
	Median=\$5,153		Median=\$4,700	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer.

<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

more years of college) than persons with lower earnings. Also, those working as operatives, managers, and in the crafts are more likely to have high earnings.

#### 4. Job Training, Family Heads

In addition to their educational attainments, family heads were asked several questions about their on-the-job and vocational training. These questions were asked in order to determine how many trained workers would be available to work in any new industry which might be developed on or near the reservation.

##### a. On-the-Job Training

Nearly 30% (287) of the family heads interviewed have some on-the-job training. Of these, two-thirds (191) have completed their most recent on-the-job training courses. Those with completed on-the-job training were most often trained as craftsmen, equipment operators, or in professional and technical fields. It is apparent from the employment data presented earlier that many trained workers are either unemployed or are working in fields other than those for which they are trained. See Table III-15 for type of on-the-job training for family heads who completed their training.

TABLE III-15

TYPE OF ON-THE-JOB TRAINING TAKEN BY FAMILY  
HEADS WHO COMPLETED TRAINING

<u>Type of Work<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Family Heads (N-183)<sup>b</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Professional, Technical	23.0%	(42)
Managerial	0.6	(1)
Clerical	15.3	(28)
Crafts and Trades	24.6	(45)
Agriculture, Forestry	1.6	(3)
Equipment Operation	24.6	(45)
Labor or Factory Work	18.6	(34)
Service Work	14.8	(27)
Other	<u>6.6</u>	(12)
TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	129.7%	

<sup>a</sup> A detailed explanation of the categories used here appears in Appendix C.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given. Each person could give more than one answer: 183 family heads gave a total of 237 answers.

<sup>c</sup> Total equals more than 100.0% because people could give more than one answer.

In the majority of cases (60%), on-the-job training took place within the past five years. Because of the recentness of their training, these people would be well equipped to take a position for which they have had training. Table III-16 shows when family heads had on-the-job training.

Most persons (57%) worked for less than a year at the jobs for which on-the-job training was provided. It is also possible that many family heads included the time during which they were being trained in their estimate of the length of time they worked at those jobs. Because of the way in which many on-the-job training programs are set up on the reservation, many persons who are trained do not get the opportunity to use their training. For example, sometimes there is funding for training programs, but no funding for the actual jobs for which persons are trained. Therefore, the fact that a majority of people do not work long at jobs for which they trained may be a reflection of the types of training programs available on the reservation rather than the characteristics of the trainees. Table III-17 shows the time family heads worked at jobs for which on-the-job training was provided.

#### b. Vocational Training

Over 32% (313 persons) of the family heads interviewed have some vocational training. Some (55) have more than one

TABLE III-16  
HOW LONG AGO DID ON-THE-JOB TRAINING  
TAKE PLACE?

<u>Instances of On-the-Job Training Taken by Family Heads (N=330)<sup>b</sup></u>		
<u>Time of Training<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Less Than 6 Months Ago	8.2%	(27)
6 Months, But Less than 1 Year	9.7	(32)
1 Year, But Less than 2 Years	13.6	(45)
2 Years, But Less than 5 Years	28.8	(95)
5 Years, But Less than 10 Years	20.9	(69)
10 Years, But Less than 15 Years	6.1	(20)
15 Years, But Less than 20 Years	3.9	(13)
20 Years or More	8.8	(29)
TOTAL	100.0%	(330)

<sup>a</sup> "Time of Training" refers to the time when the training took place relative to the time of the survey. The survey took place in the fall and part of the winter of 1976-1977.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each response was given.



TABLE III-17

TIME WORKED BY FAMILY HEADS IN JOBS FOR WHICH ON-  
THE-JOB TRAINING WAS PROVIDED

<u>Time Worked<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Instances of On-the-Job Training Taken by Family Heads (N=314)<sup>b</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Less Than 1 Month	8.0%	(25)
1 Month, But Less Than 2 Months	4.8	(15)
2 Months, But Less Than 6 Months	21.0	(66)
6 Months, But Less Than 1 Year	23.2	(73)
1 Year, But Less Than 18 Months	11.1	(35)
18 Months, But Less Than 2 Years	5.7	(18)
2 Years or More	26.1	(82)
● TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	99.9%	(314)

<sup>a</sup> "Time worked" may include the training period.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given.

<sup>c</sup> Total may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

vocational training course. About 71% (222 persons) completed his/her most recent vocational training course. Those reporting completed vocational training are most often trained as craftsmen, followed by those with professional, technical, and clerical training. See Table III-18 for statistics on vocational training for family heads.

More than half (58%) of all vocational training courses have been taken within the past five years. The fact that these are recent courses means that most of those with some vocational training were very likely trained using newer methods and with recent equipment. Table III-19 shows when vocational training courses were taken by family heads.

Nearly 70% of those with some vocational training have worked at a job in which they used their training. Over 43% of the jobs using the respondents' vocational training were held for less than one year, but nearly 41% were held for 2 years or longer. This contrasts with the jobs for which on-the-job training was provided, where 26% of the jobs were held for 2 years or longer. Much of the vocational training available to tribal members occurs off the reservation, and many of the jobs provided to those trained are also away from the reservation. It may be that a substantial number of those keeping their jobs for a relatively short time left their place of work in order to return to the reservation. See Table III-20 for details on jobs in

TABLE III-18  
TYPE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING TAKEN  
BY FAMILY HEADS WHO COMPLETED TRAINING

<u>Type of Training<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Family Heads Completing Training (N=218)<sup>b</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Professional, Technical	17.0%	(37)
Managerial	12.4	(27)
Sales	0.5	(1)
Clerical	16.5	(36)
Crafts and Trades	31.2	(68)
Agriculture, Forestry	4.6	(10)
Transport Equipment Operation	0.9	(2)
Other Equipment Operation	7.8	(17)
Labor or Factory Work	4.6	(10)
Service Work	9.6	(21)
Military	11.9	(26)
Other	6.9	(15)
 TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	 123.9%	

<sup>a</sup> A detailed explanation of these categories appears in Appendix C.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given. Each person could give more than one answer: 218 family heads gave a total of 270 answers.

<sup>c</sup> Total equals more than 100.0% because people could give more than one answer.

TABLE III-19

HOW LONG AGO DID VOCATIONAL TRAINING TAKE PLACE?

<u>Time of Training<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Vocational Training Courses Taken By Family Heads (N=331)<sup>b</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Less Than 6 Months Ago	8.8%	(29)
6 Months, But Less Than 1 Year	5.1	(17)
1 Year, But Less Than 2 Years	16.3	(54)
2 Years, But Less Than 5 Years	27.8	(92)
5 Years, But Less Than 10 Years	15.7	(52)
10 Years, But Less Than 15 Years	7.3	(24)
15 Years, But Less Than 20 Years	6.3	(21)
20 Years or More	12.7	(42)
TOTAL	100.0%	(331)

<sup>a</sup> "Time of training" refers to the time the training took place relative to the time of the survey. The survey took place in the fall and part of the winter of 1976-1977.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given.

TABLE III-20

JOB TENURE FOR JOBS IN WHICH FAMILY  
HEADS USED THEIR VOCATIONAL TRAINING

<u>Time Worked</u>	<u>Jobs For Which Family Heads Used Their Vocational Training (N=271)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Less Than 6 Months	24.0%	(65)
6 Months, But Less Than 1 Year	19.2	(52)
1 Year, But Less Than 2 Years	15.9	(43)
2 Years, But Less Than 5 Years	25.1	(68)
5 Years, But Less Than 10 Years	8.1	(22)
10 Years, But Less Than 15 Years	3.3	(9)
15 Years, But Less Than 20 Years	1.8	(5)
20 Years or More	2.6	(7)
TOTAL	100.0%	(271)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times  
each answer was given.

which vocational training was used.

The information on both vocational and on-the-job training will be invaluable in assessing the costs or benefits to the tribe of resource development, especially coal mining. From the training, education, and work experience information gathered by the survey, estimates of the number of persons who will be qualified to work in any new industry can be made. From those figures, estimates of employment income to Crow tribal members can be made. Such employment income could be one of the most substantial benefits to the tribe from the operation of business or industry on the reservation, if any development undertaken is done in such a way as to make sure Crows are employed at the level for which they are trained.

What has been presented here is a general look at the Crow labor force. More detailed analysis of the survey data will have to be done before the costs or benefits of the introduction of new industry to the reservation can be assessed.

#### c. Opinions about Future Job Training Programs

Several questions on the survey assessed what kinds of training would be useful and what conditions would be necessary to a successful training program for Crow people. First, a number of possible conditions for training programs were listed and respondents were asked to decide which would be useful to them, should

they be given job training. See Table III-21 for a detailed breakdown of the opinions about these conditions.

Family heads were also asked who should set up training programs and who should pay for them. Most thought the Crow tribe should set up any training program offered to the Crow people. Conversely, most family heads thought the Crow tribe should not have to pay for training programs; most frequently chosen to pay for such a training program was "any private, outside companies involved in the development." Table III-22 shows the answers to these two questions.

#### d. Willingness of Family Heads to Be Trained

A series of questions about the willingness of the respondent to be trained under certain circumstances was asked in order to determine how and where job training programs for the tribe should be set up.

A great majority of the family heads interviewed (85.7% or 239 out of 279 persons) indicated that they would be willing to be trained for a well-paying job related to economic development on the reservation. However, that percentage dropped to 10.7% (30 out of 281 persons) when respondents were asked if they would be willing to be trained without pay. When asked if they would be willing to be trained off the reservation, 66.7% answered "yes"; however, a great majority (83.8% or 233 out of 278 persons)

TABLE III-21  
OPINIONS ABOUT POSSIBLE CONDITIONS OF JOB  
TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR CROW PEOPLE

Conditions	Opinion of Respondent							
	Useful		Not Useful		Not Sure		TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Being Able to Be with Crow or other Indian People (N=274) <sup>b</sup>	70.1%	(192)	5.5%	(15)	24.5%	(67)	100.1%	(274)
Knowing Crow or Other Indian People Will Have a Chance at the Jobs Available (N=271) <sup>b</sup>	79.0	(214)	3.7	(10)	17.3	(47)	100.0	(271)
Having Indian Counselors Available to Help With My Problems (N=272) <sup>b</sup>	80.1	(218)	7.4	(20)	12.5	(34)	100.0	(272)
Being Able to Have My Family With Me If We Have to Be Away From Home (N=271) <sup>b</sup>	80.4	(218)	7.7	(21)	11.8	(32)	99.9	(271)
Living At or Near Where My New Job Will Be (N=271) <sup>b</sup>	86.7	(235)	3.3	(9)	10.0	(27)	100.0	(271)
Being Able to Train for a Job Equal to or Better Than the Work I've Done in the Past (N=271) <sup>b</sup>	82.7	(224)	4.8	(13)	12.5	(34)	100.0	(271)
Having a Lot of Choice Among Different Training Programs (N=272) <sup>b</sup>	80.9	(220)	4.4	(12)	14.7	(40)	100.0	(272)

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of people giving each answer. This question was asked of 281 persons.



TABLE III-22

WHO SHOULD SET UP AND PAY FOR JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS?

<u>Category</u>	<u>Opinion of Respondent</u>			
	<u>Who Should Set Up?</u>		<u>Who Should Pay?</u>	
	<u>(N=273)<sup>a</sup></u>		<u>(N=273)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
The Tribe	52.0%	(142)	27.8%	(76)
Bureau of Indian Affairs	17.9	(49)	27.8	(76)
Any Private, Outside Companies Involved in the Development	25.6	(70)	39.9	(109)
Other	4.4	(12)	4.4	(12)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	99.9%	(273)	99.9%	(273)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. Each question was asked of 281 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Total may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

preferred that any job training program for tribal members be conducted on or near the reservation.

People were asked why they had not previously taken a training course in their favorite work. The most frequent answer to this question was, "no jobs available in that field"; second most frequent was, "can't leave family"; and third most frequent was, "cost." Table III-23 shows a detailed breakdown of answers to this question.

There is apparently a large number of potential workers willing to be trained (under the right conditions) for jobs that would be available if new economic activity is introduced on the reservation. It appears that, if there is a willingness on the part of the companies responsible for economic development to train tribal members for the jobs they will be providing and to make an effort to hire and retain such trained Crow people, many of the new jobs could be filled by tribal members. Very likely development on those terms would be associated with increased labor force participation, reduced unemployment, and, therefore, increased income for tribal members.

## 5. Work Preferences

### a. Type of Work Most Preferred

Family heads were asked what kinds of work they feel most

TABLE III-23

REASONS WHY FAMILY HEADS HAVE NOT TAKEN A TRAINING  
COURSE IN THEIR PREFERRED FIELD OF WORK

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Respondents (N=258)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
No Jobs Available in That Field of Work	22.5%	(58)
Can't Leave Family	13.6	(35)
Cost	13.2	(34)
Too Old	8.1	(21)
Never Intended to Take One	7.0	(18)
Can't Leave Job	6.2	(16)
Don't Want to Live Off the Reservation	6.2	(16)
Don't Know Where That's Taught	4.7	(12)
My Family Holds Me Back	4.3	(11)
Race Discrimination	3.9	(10)
Not Qualified	2.7	(7)
Poor Health	1.9	(5)
No Time	1.9	(5)
Other	3.9	(10)
<b>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>100.1%</b>	<b>(258)</b>

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. This question was asked of 281 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Total does not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

qualified to do and what kind of work they most prefer to do for a living. People most often felt qualified in clerical work, the crafts, farming or ranching, service work, and professional or technical work. Similarly, the same group of people most preferred clerical work, work in the crafts or trades, farming or ranching, professional and technical work, and service work. More detailed breakdowns of this information appear in Tables III-24 and III-25. It appears from these tables that most people are preferring the types of work which they do now or may have done in the past. It is not possible to determine this without more analysis than has been done here. This could be a fruitful area for further research to help determine whether training programs are meeting the needs of the tribe and to determine what directions the efforts at economic diversity on the reservation should take.

b. Willingness to Work in Coal Mining and to Reside Near a Coal Mine Area

Family heads were asked several questions about their willingness to work in coal mining. Information from these questions, along with job training information, would provide an estimate of the proportion of the Crow labor force which might actually be willing and able to work at any coal mines that might be developed on or near the reservation. Apparently, a majority (50.8% or

TABLE III-24

TYPE OF WORK FAMILY HEAD FEELS QUALIFIED FOR

<u>Type of Work<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Family Heads (N=469)<sup>b</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Professional, Technical	11.5%	(54)
Managerial	1.5	(7)
Sales	1.1	(5)
Clerical	28.6	(134)
Craftsmen, Foremen	20.5	(96)
Farmers and Farm Workers	12.2	(57)
Transport Equipment Operators	2.1	(10)
Other Operatives	9.4	(44)
Laborers	9.4	(44)
Service Workers	11.7	(55)
Private Household Workers	2.3	(11)
Military	0.4	(2)
Other	9.2	(43)
TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	119.9%	

<sup>a</sup> The categories used here are explained in detail in Appendix C.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given. The number of people answering this question was 469, and they gave a total of 562 answers.

<sup>c</sup> Total is more than 100.0% because people could give more than one answer.

TABLE III-25

WORK PREFERENCE: FAMILY HEADS

<u>Type of Work<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Family Heads (N=661)<sup>b</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Professional, Technical	10.1%	(67)
Managerial	1.8	(12)
Sales	1.1	(7)
Clerical	22.7	(150)
Craftsmen, Foremen	14.8	(98)
Farmers, Farm Workers	12.9	(85)
Transport Equipment Operatives	0.9	(6)
Other Operatives	9.7	(64)
Laborers	7.7	(51)
Service Workers	10.1	(67)
Private Household Workers	2.1	(14)
Other	6.1	(40)
TOTAL	100.0%	(661)

<sup>a</sup> The categories used here are explained in detail in Appendix C.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of people giving each answer.

235 out of 463 persons) is willing to work in coal mining; 39.1% (181 persons) indicated they would not work in coal mining; another 10.2% (47 persons) did not know.

However, only 23.8% of the people (125 out of 525) had actually applied for work at the local off-reservation coal mining areas, Colstrip, Sarpy Creek, and Decker. Only 15.5% (81 out of 521 persons) had actually worked at these mining areas.

Family heads were asked if they would consider moving from their present homes if the Crow Tribe decided to go into full-scale mining. Most (59.3% or 278 out of 469 persons) said they would not consider moving. Another 27.3% (128 persons) said they would consider moving, and the rest (13.4% or 63 persons) didn't know. Those who said they would consider moving were asked where they would like to move. Nearly half (48.5% or 64 out of 132 persons) said they would move closer to the mining and construction area; 40.2% (53 persons) said they would move farther away from the mining and construction area; and 11.4% (15 persons) said they would move off the reservation. Over half, then, of those who would consider moving would move farther away from the mining and construction area.

There appears to be a considerable willingness to work in coal mining. It is difficult to know how much of this will be translated into action should the tribe decide to go into large-scale development. A determination of the possible effects of

coal development on tribal employment would be essential to the tribe's ability to make an informed decision about whether to mine its coal. It is possible that employment would be the major benefit to the tribe from developing its coal resources. If that is so, then the more persons willing and able to work in coal mining, the greater will be the economic benefits of development to the tribe. It is likely that the extent to which Crow tribal members are employed in any mining operations will depend on the mining company's commitment (written and otherwise) to hiring and training Crows. A well-run training program located on or near the reservation would probably be essential in assuring that the greatest possible number of Crow tribal members is employed in the mining industry.

#### 6. Job Opportunities

Family heads were asked what they thought the situation with respect to job opportunities is for Crows and other Indians. Most (51.5% or 134 out of 260 persons) felt that Indian people who moved off the reservation are not provided with fair job opportunities. Nearly 29%, or 75 persons, felt they are provided fair job opportunities, and 19.6% (51 persons) didn't know. A majority (53% or 114 out of 215 persons) also felt that Crows who live on the reservation do not get a fair chance at jobs around the reservation. Opinions were, however, rather evenly divided on the



question of whether Indian people will get as many coal industry jobs as they want over the next 20 years: 38.1% (85 out of 223 persons) felt they would; 32.7% (73 persons) felt they would not; and 29.1% (65 persons) didn't know. A great majority (81.2% or 181 out of 223) felt that Crow people should be getting better jobs in the coal industry than they are now; only 5% (11 persons) felt they should not be getting better jobs, and 13.9% (31 persons) didn't know.

#### 7. Farming and Ranching

Several questions about farming and ranching were asked in order to determine how many Crow tribal members operate a farm or ranch on their land and how many tribal members who do not now farm would like to do so. These, along with other questions about resource development and plans for irrigation on the reservation, were designed to determine whether tribal investment in agricultural development would be worthwhile. In fact, when asked what resource development should take place on the reservation, the answer given by far the most frequently was "agriculture" (52.6% or 122 out of 232 respondents).

##### a. Number of Families Who Farm or Ranch

Only 114 families, or about 12% of the people surveyed, said that they were operating a farm or ranch at the time of the survey.

However, another 68.4% (592 families) said they would farm or ranch if they had access to land and money for stock and equipment. A total of 80% of the families answering these questions, then, said they are or would be actively engaged in farming or ranching if the resources were available to them.

Many Crow tribal members own farm or ranch land, but lease it to others to farm or ranch. Over 47% of the family heads reported lease income; most, if not all, of which was paid to them for the use of agricultural land. Average lease income for family heads reporting this income was \$1,801.24 per year.

#### b. Size of Farms and Ranches

##### 1) Number of Acres

The median size for farms or ranches operated by survey respondents is 673 acres. Several families, however, reported that their ranches are fairly large. Table III-26 shows sizes of the farms or ranches now operated by respondents. Unfortunately, the number of acres which could be put into production if the capital costs were available to tribal members is unknown.

##### 2) Number of Head of Livestock

Many of the farming and ranching families who responded to the survey have cattle and horses in their operation. Several

TABLE III-26

SIZE OF FARM OR RANCH OPERATED BY CROW TRIBAL MEMBERS

<u>Number of Acres</u>	<u>Farming and Ranching Families (N=89)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Less Than 25 Acres	5.6%	(5)
25-49 Acres	7.9	(7)
50-99 Acres	6.7	(6)
100-199 Acres	9.0	(8)
200-299 Acres	6.7	(6)
300-399 Acres	4.5	(4)
400-499 Acres	4.5	(4)
500-999 Acres	14.6	(13)
1,000-1,999 Acres	20.2	(18)
2,000 Acres or More	20.2	(18)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	99.9%	(89)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each response.

<sup>b</sup> Total does not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

families have fairly large herds of cattle. Horses and other animals are generally kept in smaller numbers. Tables III-27 and III-28 show livestock kept by Crow farming and ranching families.

c. Income from Farm and Ranch Operations

More than half (61% or 58 out of 95) of the farming or ranching families said that their farm or ranch operation supplies less than one-fourth of their family income. Another 13.7% (13 families) said that their farm or ranch operation supplies from one-fourth to one-half of their family income. The remaining 25% (24 families) indicated that more than half of their family income comes from farming or ranching.

d. Ownership of Farm or Ranch Equipment

About 35% (39 out of 112 families) of the farming or ranching families own their farm equipment; another 19.6% (22 families) partly own their equipment; and 45.5% (51 families) own no equipment.

It is hard to know from this survey just how substantial an investment would have to be made for the tribe's agricultural resources to be developed. In all probability the investment would have to be very large. It does appear that substantial interest

TABLE III-27  
SIZE OF CATTLE HERDS OWNED BY FARMING AND RANCHING  
FAMILIES

<u>Number of Cattle</u>	<u>Farming and Ranching Families</u> <u>(N=74)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Fewer Than 25	23.0%	(17)
25-49	21.6	(16)
50-74	9.5	(7)
75-99	10.8	(8)
100-149	16.2	(12)
150-199	4.1	(3)
200-249	2.7	(2)
250-299	1.4	(1)
300-349	---	---
350-399	2.7	(2)
400-449	2.7	(2)
450-499	---	---
500 or More	5.4	(4)
<b>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>100.1%</b>	<b>(74)</b>

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer.

<sup>b</sup> Total may not equal 100.0% because of rounding.

TABLE III-28  
NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK OTHER THAN CATTLE OWNED BY  
FARMING AND RANCHING FAMILIES

Number of Animals <sup>a</sup>	Farming and Ranching Families									
	Owning Horses (N=83) <sup>b</sup>		Owning Pigs & Hogs (N=15) <sup>b</sup>		Owning Chickens (N=14) <sup>b</sup>		Owning Mules (N=7) <sup>b</sup>		Owning Milk Cows (N=6) <sup>b</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Fewer Than 10	65.1%	(54)	73.3%	(11)	50.0%	(7)	85.7%	(6)	100.0%	(6)
10-24	24.1	(20)	20.0	(3)	21.4	(3)	-----	---	-----	---
25-49	7.2	(6)	6.7	(1)	7.1	(1)	-----	---	-----	---
50-99	2.4	(2)	---	---	---	---	14.3	(1)	---	---
100-149	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
150-199	1.2	(1)	---	---	7.1	(1)	---	---	---	---
200-249	---	---	---	---	7.1	(1)	---	---	---	---
250 or More	---	---	---	---	7.1	(1)	---	---	---	---
TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	100.0%	(83)	100.0%	(15)	99.8%	(14)	100.0%	(7)	100.0%	(6)

<sup>a</sup> Questions were asked about the number of sheep, goats, ducks, and geese, but so few answers were given that the results were not included here.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer.

<sup>c</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

in farming and ranching exists among tribal members, however. Further study of this subject would be necessary in order to make informed decisions about resource development.

#### e. Irrigation Projects

Several questions about the desirability of irrigation projects were asked of survey respondents. While the results are not presented in this report, they are available from the Crow Impact Study Office.

### C. CROW ECONOMY

This section will discuss the character of the reservation economy: sources of personal income, families' provision of their own food, shopping patterns, and attitudes toward tribal business operations and toward development of tribal resources.

The greatest change which might occur in the Crow economy is that which will be brought about if coal development takes place on the reservation. Several survey questions were therefore asked about negotiation with energy companies, the availability of information about coal development, and the time needed to study the impacts of such development. These findings of the survey are also described in this section. A later chapter, Chapter IV, focuses on the expectations of people about the effects

of coal development.

1. Sources of Personal Income

A look at the personal income characteristics of family heads reveals that employment income is the primary source of income to tribal members. The following chart compares family heads and other family members who reported annual earned income, annual lease income, and annual other income (such as social security, welfare, disability, veteran's payments, cattle sales, and per capita payments). The chart gives both median and mean annual income figures.

<u>Type of Income</u>	<u>Reported Annual Income</u>			
	<u>Of Family Heads</u>		<u>Of Other Family Members</u>	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Earned (Employment)	\$5152	\$5929	\$4699	\$5773
Lease	\$ 783	\$1801	\$----	\$----
Other	\$ 958	\$2315	\$ 666	\$1567

It must also be noted that the people reporting employment income outnumbered those reporting lease and other income (750 reported employment income, of which 609 were family heads and 141 were other family members; 483 reported lease income, all of



whom were family heads; and 309 reported other income, of whom 257 were family heads and 52 were other family members).

## 2. Family's Provision of Its Own Food

Nearly 95%, 258 out of 273 families, reported providing at least some of their food by hunting, fishing, gardening, or some other means. See Table III-29 for details on how families provide their own food.

## 3. Shopping Patterns

The family heads who were interviewed shop most frequently in Hardin for food. For all other goods, Billings is the favorite shopping place, with Hardin second. A great majority of the money spent for goods is apparently spent off the reservation. Some respondents do most of their food shopping in Lodge Grass, which is on the reservation, but that town captures only a small percentage of the total spent on goods.

The ownership of businesses on the reservation has not been documented, but it is generally known that a large proportion of the owners are non-Indian. Therefore, even when shopping is done on the reservation, much of the income very likely goes to persons who are not tribal members. More research on this subject could be quite useful in determining just how much of the

TABLE III-29  
METHODS OF PROVIDING THE FAMILY FOOD

<u>Method</u>	<u>Families Who Provide Their Own Food (N=258)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Hunting	10.9%	(28)
Fishing	1.9	(5)
Vegetable Gardening	1.6	(4)
Collecting Fruits and Berries	3.9	(10)
Collecting Vegetables and Herbs	0.4	(1)
Hunting and Fishing	12.8	(33)
Other Combinations of the Above <sup>b</sup>	63.6	(164)
All of the Above	5.0	(13)
 TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	 100.1%	 (258)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of people giving each answer. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was given to 278 persons.

<sup>b</sup> This category most likely combines hunting with one or more other methods of providing one's own food.

<sup>c</sup> Total does not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

income of tribal members is spent on the reservation, and how much is lost to outside businesses.

Shopping patterns are described in Table III-30.

#### 4. Tribal Business Operations

Family heads were also asked what businesses they feel would be good ones for the tribe to operate in order to keep more money on the reservation. There was wide support for tribal operations of grocery and clothing stores, a laundromat, and a cafe. Insurance and implement sales were the two businesses which received least support. Table III-31 shows the responses to the question about tribal businesses.

There appears to be considerable support for tribal operation of a number of businesses. There is recognition that the money spent outside the reservation by tribal members represents a loss of income to the tribe, that it supports non-Crow business and labor, and that it could instead support Crow businesses and provide jobs on the reservation.

Those who supported the idea of tribal businesses were asked where each business should be located. Crow Agency was the choice of the majority for each business. In most cases, Lodge Grass ranked second as the preferred location for tribal businesses. Table III-32 shows location choices for tribal businesses.

TABLE III-30

## TOWNS IN WHICH MOST FAMILY SHOPPING IS DONE

	Families Who Shop												For Building Construction Supplies (N=521) <sup>a</sup> % No.	
	For Food (N=969) <sup>a</sup>		For Clothing (N=965) <sup>a</sup>		For Large Appliances (N=798) <sup>a</sup>		For Small Appliances (N=845) <sup>a</sup>		For Autos And Auto Parts (N=856) <sup>a</sup>		For Ranch, Farm Supplies (N=399) <sup>a</sup>			
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.		
On Reservation:														
Crow Agency	3.9%	(38)	0.1%	(1)	--	--	--	--	0.1%	(1)	0.3%	(1)	1.3%	(7)
Lodge Grass	17.5	(170)	1.1	(11)	5.0%	(40)	3.9%	(33)	0.4	(3)	6.5	(26)	2.1	(11)
Garryowen	0.6	(6)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
St. Xavier	0.2	(2)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	(1)	--	--
Other	--	--	0.1	(1)	--	--	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.5	(2)	--	--
Off Reservation:														
Billings	23.2	(225)	62.0	(598)	58.3	(465)	53.7	(454)	50.7	(434)	49.4	(197)	51.4	(268)
Hardin	47.6	(461)	26.8	(259)	30.1	(240)	34.4	(291)	42.2	(361)	34.3	(137)	37.0	(193)
Sheridan	5.7	(55)	9.2	(89)	6.4	(51)	7.0	(59)	5.8	(50)	8.0	(32)	4.8	(25)
Other	1.2	(12)	0.6	(6)	0.3	(2)	0.8	(7)	0.7	(6)	0.8	(3)	3.4	(17)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	99.9%	(696)	99.9%	(965)	100.1%	(798)	99.9%	(845)	100.0%	(856)	100.1%	(399)	100.0%	(521)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer.<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

TABLE III-31

## WHICH BUSINESSES WOULD BE GOOD FOR THE TRIBE TO OPERATE?

Type of Business	Preference of Respondents							
	Yes		No		Unsure		TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Grocery (N=273) <sup>b</sup>	78.8%	(215)	9.9%	(27)	11.4%	(31)	100.1%	(273)
Clothing Store (N=268) <sup>b</sup>	70.5	(189)	16.4	(44)	13.1	(35)	100.0%	(268)
Laundromat (N=268) <sup>b</sup>	68.3	(183)	19.8	(53)	11.9	(32)	100.0%	(268)
Cafe (N=261) <sup>b</sup>	59.0	(154)	25.7	(67)	15.3	(40)	100.0%	(261)
Construction Materials Sales (N=256) <sup>b</sup>	50.0	(128)	30.1	(77)	19.9	(51)	100.0%	(256)
Bank (N=264) <sup>b</sup>	45.1	(119)	36.7	(97)	18.2	(48)	100.0%	(264)
Public Utilities (N=258) <sup>b</sup>	43.8	(113)	33.7	(87)	22.5	(58)	100.0%	(258)
Credit Union (N=260) <sup>b</sup>	43.5	(113)	37.3	(97)	19.2	(50)	100.0%	(260)
Auto Sales (N=265) <sup>b</sup>	42.3	(112)	37.0	(98)	20.8	(55)	100.1%	(265)
Insurance (N=258) <sup>b</sup>	34.9	(90)	42.2	(109)	22.9	(59)	100.0%	(258)
Implement Sales (N=258) <sup>b</sup>	32.2	(83)	43.0	(111)	24.8	(64)	100.0%	(258)

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of people giving each answer. This question was given to a sample of 278 persons.

TABLE III-32

## PREFERRED LOCATIONS FOR TRIBALLY OPERATED BUSINESSES

Type Of Business	Preference of Respondent						TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	
	Crow Agency	Lodge Grass	Pryor	In Each District	Other On Reservation	Off Reservation	%	No.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.
Grocery Store (N=174) <sup>b</sup>	60.3%	13.8%	6.9%	13.2%	5.2%	0.6%	100.0%	(174)
Clothing Store (N=149) <sup>b</sup>	69.8%	11.4	5.4	7.4	5.4	0.7	100.1%	(149)
Laundromat (N=147) <sup>b</sup>	51.0%	10.9	13.6	13.6	10.2	0.7	100.0%	(147)
Cafe (N=118) <sup>b</sup>	56.8%	11.9	9.3	11.9	9.3	0.8	100.0%	(118)
Construction Materials (N=102) <sup>b</sup>	70.6%	15.7	3.9	3.9	5.9	---	100.0%	(102)
Bank (N=88) <sup>b</sup>	79.5%	9.1	1.1	3.4	5.7	1.1	99.9%	(88)
Public Utilities (N=82) <sup>b</sup>	54.9%	17.1	8.5	9.8	9.8	---	100.1%	(82)
Credit Union (N=89) <sup>b</sup>	75.3%	9.0	5.6	3.4	5.6	1.1	100.0%	(89)
Auto Sales (N=85) <sup>b</sup>	67.1%	18.8	2.4	3.5	7.1	1.2	100.1%	(85)
Insurance (N=69) <sup>b</sup>	78.3%	7.2	4.3	2.9	5.8	1.4	99.9%	(69)
Implement Sales (N=62) <sup>b</sup>	71.0%	16.1	4.8	1.6	6.5	---	100.0%	(62)

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. Only those who selected each business as good for the tribe to operate were asked this question.

## 5. Resource Development

### a. Preferred Type and Control of Resource Development

Family heads were asked which of a list of several reservation resources they would most prefer to see developed. Agriculture was the first choice of most people (52.6% or 122 out of 232 persons). Recreation and tourism was the second most frequently chosen (17.2% or 40 persons). Coal mining was third (13.8% or 32 persons). Least frequently chosen were energy plants (0.4% or 1 person).

Most respondents thought the Tribal Council should control any reservation resource development. Table III-33 shows preferences of people on this subject.

### b. Representation in Negotiating Agreements

Family heads were also asked who should represent individual landowners and the tribe in negotiating agreements for the use of land. There were some interesting differences between people's preferences for representation of individual landowners and their preferences for tribal representation. The most frequent choice for representing individual landowners was the landowners themselves; second most frequent was the Tribal Council; and a professional negotiator was third with only 9%. The Tribal Council

TABLE III-33

WHO SHOULD CONTROL RESERVATION RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT?

<u>Category</u>	<u>Respondents (N=258)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Tribal Council	52.7%	(136)
Tribal Administration	11.6	(30)
Individual Landowners	10.5	(27)
Bureau of Indian Affairs	7.0	(18)
No Development Should Take Place	6.2	(16)
No One	1.9	(5)
State Government	1.6	(4)
Federal Government	1.6	(4)
Other	<u>7.0</u>	<u>(18)</u>
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.1%	(258)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was administered to 278 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Total does not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.



was most often preferred to represent the Tribe; a professional negotiator was second with 21% of the respondents, and third was the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Table III-34 shows the preferences of people for tribal representation in negotiating agreements.

c. Coal Mining and Conversion

1) Sources of Information about Coal Mining and Power Plant Development

The news media appear to be the major source of information on coal development. The second and third most often used source of information on this subject are conversations with other tribal members and the Tribal Council. The sources of information most often mentioned as most believed are the Tribal Council, the news media, and conversations with other Crows. Interestingly, these same three sources are also mentioned most often as least believed.

Table III-35 shows which sources of information about coal development people most often use. Table III-36 shows which sources are the most and least believed.

2) Time Needed to Study Impacts of Coal Development

Most (73%) of the family heads interviewed feel that more

TABLE III-34  
PREFERENCES FOR REPRESENTATION IN NEGOTIATING  
AGREEMENTS

<u>Representative</u>	<u>Preference of Respondent</u>			
	<u>To Represent</u>		<u>To Represent</u>	
	<u>Landowners (N=275)<sup>a</sup></u>		<u>Tribe (N=273)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Tribal Council	24.7%	(68)	32.2%	(88)
Individual Landowners	32.4	(89)	4.8	(13)
Professional Negotiator	9.5	(26)	20.9	(57)
Bureau of Indian Affairs	7.6	(21)	13.9	(38)
Tribal Administration	8.0	(22)	5.1	(14)
Surface Lessees	1.1	(3)	4.4	(12)
State Government	0.4	(1)	2.6	(7)
Federal Government	0.7	(2)	0.7	(2)
No One	1.8	(5)	1.1	(3)
Other	5.1	(14)	4.0	(11)
Don't Know	6.2	(17)	7.7	(21)
No Development Should Take Place	<u>2.5</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>(7)</u>
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.1%	(275)	100.0%	(273)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. The section of the questionnaire which included these questions was given to 278 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal 100.0% because of rounding.

TABLE III-35

MOST FREQUENTLY USED SOURCES OF INFORMATION  
ABOUT COAL DEVELOPMENT

<u>Source of Information</u>	<u>Respondents (N=259)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
News Media	57.5%	(149)
Conversations with Crows	51.0	(132)
Tribal Council	37.1	(96)
Public Meetings	16.2	(42)
Conversations with Non-Crows	10.4	(27)
Environmental Groups	7.3	(19)
Coal and Power Companies	6.6	(17)
Professional Negotiator	5.8	(15)
Bureau of Indian Affairs	3.1	(8)
State Government Agencies	1.9	(5)
Other Federal Government Agencies	<u>1.5</u>	(4)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	198.4%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was given to 278 persons, of whom 259 people gave a total of 514 answers.

<sup>b</sup> Total equals more than 100.0% because people could give more than one answer.

TABLE III-36

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT COAL DEVELOPMENT WHICH  
ARE MOST AND LEAST BELIEVED

<u>Source of Information</u>	<u>Respondents</u>			
	<u>Most Believed</u>		<u>Least Believed</u>	
	<u>(N=184)<sup>a</sup></u>		<u>(N=193)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Tribal Council	27.7%	(51)	13.0%	(25)
News Media	27.2	(50)	16.6	(32)
Conversations with Crows	20.1	(37)	23.3	(45)
Public Meetings	7.1	(13)	7.3	(14)
Environmental Groups	5.4	(10)	1.6	(3)
Professional Negotiator	4.9	(9)	3.6	(7)
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2.2	(4)	8.3	(16)
State Government Agencies	2.2	(4)	3.6	(7)
Conversations with Non-Crows	1.6	(3)	11.9	(23)
Coal and Power Companies	1.1	(2)	8.8	(17)
Other Federal Government Agencies	<u>0.5</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>(4)</u>
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.0%	(184)	100.1%	(193)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. The section of the questionnaire in which this question was included was given to 278 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

time is needed for the tribe to study the impacts of coal mining and conversion. A majority (54%) of people feel that more than six months is needed for an adequate study to be made. See Table III-37 for more opinions on this matter.

TABLE III-37

TIME NEEDED TO STUDY IMPACTS OF COAL DEVELOPMENT

<u>Amount of Time Needed</u>	<u>Respondents (N=256)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
No More Time	27.0%	(69)
1-3 Months	6.6	(17)
4-6 Months	11.7	(30)
7 Months to 1 Year	13.7	(35)
1 Year or More	40.6	(104)
Other	<u>0.4</u>	<u>(1)</u>
TOTAL	100.0%	(256)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. The section of the questionnaire in which this question was included was given to 278 people.

No clear trend was apparent in people's answers to a question about whether they would favor or oppose a delay on

coal-related activities until further study can be made. Nearly 39% (105 persons) said they would favor such a delay on coal development. Nearly as many, 37.4% or 101 persons, were undecided. Only 23.7% (64 persons) said they would oppose a delay on coal development. (Information on the opinions of the tribe on the effects of coal development appears in Chapter IV.)

### 3) Leasing Activity

Apparently, few individual tribal landowners have been directly contacted by energy companies. Only 10 persons (3.7%) said that they had been approached by mining companies to sign leases. The companies approaching these people were Shell, Gulf, Westmoreland, and Amax.

## D. CROW CULTURE

### 1. History of the Tribe<sup>11</sup>

Tribal historians relate that the ancestral tribe of the Crows and the Hidatsa (present day Gros Ventre of North Dakota) once lived in the "tree country" to the northeast (probably the Lake Winnepeg area). One day this tribe packed up and moved southwestward. This was about 1550 A.D. At Sacred Lake (Devil's Lake) one chief, No Vitals, fasted for spiritual guidance as they

migrated into the unknown wilderness. The wandering tribe finally reached the Missouri River in the vicinity of Knife River and moved in with a village of Mandan Indians. Later the visitors moved upstream and established their own village of earthen lodges. About 1600-1625, Chief No Vitals, now middle-aged, finally decided to move on westward looking for a good land which the Great Spirit had promised him at the Sacred Lake. Thus began perhaps one of the longest and most extensive migrations of any Indian tribe, covering thousands of miles over rough and rugged western terrain and taking about 100 years.

Making a big loop starting from Knife River northwestward to the area around the present Cardston, Alberta, southward to the Great Salt Lake, then eastward to the present Wyoming-Colorado area, and then swinging northward perhaps back to the area of its initial migration route, the migrant tribe finally reached the headwaters of the Missouri and Yellowstone by 1700-1720 and declared the area to be indeed the "promised land" and thus began the founding of an empire historically called the "Crow Country."

This tribe of Indians colloquially referred to itself as "Our Side" and were called by the Hidatsa, its sister tribe, the "Absarokee," which literally means "children of the large beaded bird," probably the raven. The early white men thought the bird was the Crow and thus called this tribe the Crow Indians.

The Absarokee evolved through several stages of cultural development. The early ancestors who lived in the tree country practiced agriculture and achieved a fairly high level of civilization. As they pushed out westward into the plains country, they gradually became more and more dependent upon the hunt for their livelihood. By the time of their settlement on the Missouri, their agriculture was limited to planting corn and squash. Soon after leaving and separating from the main tribe, the Absarokee abandoned agricultural ways and became a nomadic hunting people. The acquisition of the white man's firearms about the same time soon made this tribe a warring nation.

The Absarokee, speaking the Siouan language, represented the typical plains culture area tribe-- nomadic, militaristic, and excellent horsemen. The plains culture area way of life came with the coming of the white man and ended by 1870 with the creation of Indian reservations and the near-extinction of the buffalo.

The Crow Indians, prior to contact with white men, wore clothes of tanned deer, elk, antelope, and buffalo skins both for everyday and dress wear. Dress clothes, worn in dances and ceremonies, were decorated with various ornaments of feathers, seeds, skins of small animals, and shells. Brightly dyed porcupine quills were embroidered into buckskin clothes. During the hot



summer weather men generally wore only breechcloths and moccasins while women and girls wore full dresses at all times. The exposure of any part of the body, excepting hands and face, was considered indecent.

Today, the Crow Indians wear old style outfits only at dances and ceremonials and special appearances for the general public. For everyday clothes, they wear typical non-Indian clothes. Very few old men wear moccasins and long braids. Most of the older women still wear their hair in long braids, wear moccasins, and use shawls or blankets (Pendleton) and bright mufflers on their heads. The school girls never wear "Indian" clothes, except on special occasions.

a. Camp Activities: Recreation, Sports, Socials

During periods of respite from the demands of the hunt and warfare, the old time Absarokee camp was full of festivities such as dances, ceremonials, feasts, games for all ages, and athletic sports and events for all. The rigors of nomadic life made these people naturally athletic, and they enjoyed sports and games. The boys, however, were subjected to vigorous training in running, swimming, wrestling, archery, tracking, hunting, riding, and other skills. The girls received training in "home economics."

The Crow children, of course, now attend public schools for

their training and education, with their tuition paid to the school districts by the Federal Government in accordance with old treaty stipulations. There are three public high schools which Crow children attend at Hardin, Lodge Grass, and Pryor. The Indian boys are generally good athletes and take an active part in the athletic programs of these schools.

#### b. Population Trends

The smallpox scourges of the mid-1800's decimated the population from nearly 8,000 to less than 2,000 by 1870. The sudden change from their accustomed life in the open to sedentary life on the reservation also proved unhealthy. Tuberculosis and other modern and foreign diseases for which they had little natural resistance kept the population relatively static. Only in the last 30 years has the population dramatically increased. The size of the Crow Tribe has increased to 2,383 in 1938, 2,424 in 1943, 3,235 in 1953, and to 5,127 in 1968. The 1976 tribal enrollment was 5,986.

## 2. Results of the Survey

The Crow Culture section of the survey was answered by 25.3% of all the Crow family heads who were interviewed. These 257 family heads were Crow tribal members from all the survey areas on

the reservation, with a small percentage of off-reservation Crow tribal members. The culture questions included (a) attitudes towards language preference (whether people prefer to speak Crow or English), (b) personal values of Crow tribal members, (c) the importance of Crow traditions and customs, and (d) places on the reservation that are of special importance to Crow tribal members.

a. Crow Language

Indian languages, like all other languages of the world, have been studied and classified into various types of language families. The Absarokee (Crow) language has been classified as a member of the Siouan language group. It is similar in style and form to the languages of the Sioux and Hidatsa, but very different from the languages of the Flathead and Shoshone, each representing a different language group.

In the old days, the tribes of the northwest plains, while speaking different languages and dialects, were able to communicate with one another through the use of a common style of hand signs. Contrary to general opinion, however, not all Indian tribes were able to use this method of communication.

Many Indian languages have been studied and recorded, including the Crow language. Dr. Robert H. Lowie, formerly of the University of California, made a limited study in 1912 and has

published a brief pamphlet on the Crow language. The Wycliff Institute of Bible Translation is now making a complete study of the language. The purpose is to translate the Bible into a written Crow language. At present the two main public school districts of the reservation have bilingual programs funded by the Federal Government.

#### 1) Language Spoken at Home During Childhood

Most people (63.2% or 163 family heads) said that they spoke the Crow language during their childhood at home. Another 26.4% (68 people) spoke both Crow and English languages. Only 10.0% (26 people) spoke mostly English at home during their childhood. (See Table III-38).

#### 2) Personal Use of the Crow Language

People who speak both Crow and English languages were asked which language they use in seven different kinds of situations. Over half, 57.1% or 141 of the people, said they always speak Crow, except for a few English words, when talking to another person who speaks Crow. It is obvious that on the Crow Reservation the Crow language is used by most Crow tribal members. See Table III-39 for other results.

TABLE III-38  
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AS A CHILD

<u>Language</u>	<u>Respondents (N=258)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Crow	63.2%	(163)
English	10.1	(26)
Crow and English	26.4	(68)
Other	<u>0.4</u>	<u>(1)</u>
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.1%	(258)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers. This section of the questionnaire in which this question was included was given to 257 persons and to an additional few more in the practice interviews.

<sup>b</sup> Total does not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

TABLE III-39

## PERSONAL USE OF THE CROW LANGUAGE

Situation	People's Choice of Language To Speak							
	Always Crow, Except A Few English Words		Mostly Crow, Sometimes English		Both Crow And English About Equal		Mostly English Sometimes Crow	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
When Talking To Another Person Who Speaks Crow (N=247) <sup>b</sup>	57.1%	(141)	17.8	(44)	12.1	(30)	4.5	(11)
When Talking To Friends Of Your Own Age Who Speak Crow (N=238) <sup>b</sup>	55.6%	(138)	20.6	(51)	12.1	(30)	2.4	(6)
When Talking To Your Children (N=237) <sup>b</sup>	38.8%	(92)	14.3	(34)	24.1	(57)	8.4	(20)
At Work (N=223) <sup>b</sup>	15.2%	(34)	12.1	(27)	38.1	(85)	13.0	(29)
In Your Religion (N=242) <sup>b</sup>	24.0%	(58)	12.0	(29)	25.6	(62)	15.7	(38)
When Discussing TV Programs (N=246) <sup>b</sup>	18.3%	(45)	19.9	(49)	36.6	(90)	8.5	(21)
When Discussing Coal Development (N=236) <sup>b</sup>	31.8%	(75)	14.0	(33)	36.9	(87)	4.7	(11)
							12.7	(30)
							100.1%	

Always English  
% No.

Mostly English  
Sometimes Crow  
% No.

Both Crow  
And English  
About Equal  
% No.

Mostly Crow,  
Sometimes  
English  
% No.

Always Crow,  
Except A Few  
English Words  
% No.

Situation

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of people giving answers. The section of the questionnaire in which this question was included was given to 257 persons.

### 3) Language Preference

People were asked what language they prefer to use in various situations. At home, people prefer to use the Crow language. When speaking with friends they use both Crow and English. In public, both Crow and English are preferred, depending on what seems right for the situation. English alone is never the preferred language. People, in general, think that the Crow and English languages should be taught both at home and at school. Table III-40 presents the details.

### 4) Opinions on Mixing the Crow Language with English

People were asked their opinion about mixing the Crow language with English. Most people (215 or 85.3%) disagreed with the statement, "the Crow language is not suitable for the modern world, and we should let it die and speak only English." Of the people who expressed an opinion on this statement, 61.9% strongly disagreed. (See Table III-41 for further details.)

### 5) Opinions about What Is Happening to the Crow Language

Family heads also expressed their views on what is happening to the Crow language and whether it is desirable or undesirable. People agreed that Crow-speaking tribal members do use some

TABLE III-40

LANGUAGE PREFERENCE

Language	Language Preference of Respondent									
	At Home (N=253) <sup>a</sup>		With Friends (N =248) <sup>a</sup>		In Public (N=247) <sup>a</sup>		Taught At Home (N=244) <sup>a</sup>		Taught At School (N=237) <sup>a</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Crow	57.3%	(145)	42.3%	(105)	19.4%	(48)	36.5%	(89)	8.4%	(20)
English	15.8	(40)	14.5	(36)	23.5	(58)	16.4	(40)	36.3	(86)
Crow and English	26.5	(67)	37.1	(92)	51.4	(127)	46.7	(114)	54.9	(130)
Depends On Situation	0.4	(1)	6.0	(15)	5.7	(14)	0.4	(1)	0.4	(1)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.0%	(253)	99.9%	(248)	100.0%	(247)	100.0%	(244)	100.0%	(237)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 257 people.

<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.



TABLE III-41

## OPINIONS ON MIXING CROW WITH ENGLISH

Statement	People Who						TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	
	Strongly Do Not Believe	Do Not Believe		No Opinion		Believe	Strongly Believe	
	% No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	No.
Crow Speakers Should Continue To Use English Words And Phrases As Much As They Need To (N=255) <sup>b</sup>	12.2% (31)	13.3	(34)	31.0	(79)	29.0	14.5	(37)
Some People Who Speak Crow Well Should Create New Crow Words To Re- place The English Ones (N=253) <sup>b</sup>	16.2% (41)	17.8	(45)	34.4	(84)	22.1	9.5	(24)
Everyone Should Speak Good Traditional Crow And Try Not To Speak Any English (N=251) <sup>b</sup>	13.1% (33)	37.8	(95)	25.1	(63)	13.9	10.0	(25)
People Should Use Crow To Talk About Crow Things And Use English To Talk About Non-Crow Things (N=252) <sup>b</sup>	9.5% (24)	16.3	(41)	40.5	(102)	24.6	9.1	(23)
The Crow Language Is Not Suitable For The Modern World, So We Should Let It Die And Speak Only English (N=252) <sup>b</sup>	61.9% (156)	23.4	(59)	11.5	(29)	1.2	2.0	(5)

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 257 people.

English words when speaking Crow, but were split on whether this is good or not. Table III-42 also shows that 84.4% (or 206) of the people answering the question said that Crow children who cannot speak Crow are learning to speak it at school, and 64.5% (147) felt it was good to do so.

b. Personal Values

People were asked to look at a list of things they might consider important in life and were then asked to decide which three are the most important to them. For their first choice, 53.3% or 129 people chose a comfortable, modern home. For their second choice, 30.4% or 73 people chose a good education for their children. For their third choice, 17.8% or 42 people chose feeling good about themselves. This same order appears in the total responses. The largest number of people (174) chose a comfortable and modern home as one of the three most important things in life. A slightly smaller number (145) chose a good education for their children, and the third highest number of people (71) thought feeling good about oneself is among the three most important things in life. (See Table III-43.)

TABLE III-42

## OPINIONS ABOUT WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE CROW LANGUAGE

Statement	Respondents' Opinions <sup>a</sup>									
	Is This Happening				Is It Desirable					
	Yes		No		Desirable		Neutral		Undesirable	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Fewer Crow Children Can Speak Crow	56.0%	(139)	44.0%	(109)	18.0%	(42)	39.1%	(91)	42.9%	(100)
Most Crow People Now Speak Less Crow and More English	55.1	(135)	44.9	(110)	19.0	(44)	46.3	(107)	34.6	(80)
Crow Young People Speak Both Crow & English Well	68.6	(168)	31.4	(77)	47.2	(109)	35.9	(83)	16.9	(39)
Crow People Use English Words When They Speak Crow	89.4	(220)	10.2	(25)	23.7	(55)	47.0	(109)	29.3	(68)
Teachers Try To Stop Children From Speaking Crow In School	50.0	(117)	49.1	(115)	17.8	(40)	26.7	(60)	55.6	(125)
Crow Children Who Can't Speak Crow Are Learning To Speak It At School	84.4	(206)	15.6	(38)	64.5	(147)	25.9	(59)	9.6	(22)
Crow Parents Speak English To Their Children At Home So That They Can Do Better At School	62.3	(152)	37.7	(92)	44.7	(102)	37.3	(85)	18.0	(41)
A Lot of Non-Crows Are Learning Crow	78.2	(190)	21.8	(53)	32.0	(74)	47.2	(109)	20.8	(48)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving the answer. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 257 people.

TABLE III-43

THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS IN LIFE

Category	Opinion of Respondents					
	1st Most Important (N=242)		2nd Most Important (N=240)		3rd Most Important (N=236)	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
A Comfortable, Modern Home	53.3%	(129)	9.2%	(22)	9.8%	(23)
A Good Education For My Children	15.7	(38)	30.4	(73)	14.4	(34)
Feeling Good About Oneself	5.4	(13)	6.7	(16)	17.8	(42)
Having Many Relatives	0.4	(1)	20.8	(50)	1.7	(4)
Family Life	5.9	(14)	4.2	(10)	4.2	(10)
Being A Crow	3.7	(9)	6.7	(16)	7.6	(18)
Religious Faith, Indian & Non-Indian	3.7	(9)	2.9	(7)	10.2	(24)
A Job	3.3	(8)	2.5	(6)	3.8	(9)
Lots Of Money Every Year	2.5	(6)	3.4	(8)	10.6	(25)
Having Respect For Other People	2.5	(6)	3.8	(9)	4.2	(10)
The Natural Beauty Of The Land	2.1	(5)	2.9	(7)	3.0	(7)
Owning Horses And Cattle	0.8	(2)	3.8	(9)	7.2	(17)
Being Respected By Other People	0.8	(2)	2.9	(7)	5.5	(13)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.1%	(242)	100.2%	(240)	100.0%	(236)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 257 people.

<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

c. Crow Traditions

1) Importance of Crow Traditions in Maintaining Crow Culture

Family heads were asked what, to them, are the important Crow traditions and customs that exist today. The clan ways head the list with 23.1% (48) of the people mentioning it as most important. The Sun Dance and the Crow language were second and third most frequently mentioned among the important Crow traditions and customs. Table III-44 lists all the other important traditions that exist today. Appendix C contains definitions of some of the terms used here.

When asked if any of the Crow traditions and customs named in Table III-44 have become somewhat different today than they were years ago, 42.2% (105) of the people interviewed said that they have noticed some differences. Another 18.1% (45 people) said they think the traditions and customs have not changed, and 39.8% (99 people) said they don't know whether the traditions and customs have changed or not.

2) The Value and Preservation of Traditions as They Exist Today

There are a considerable number of Crow traditional activities

TABLE III-44

MOST IMPORTANT CROW TRADITIONS OF TODAY

<u>Category</u>	<u>Respondents (N=208)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Clan Ways	23.1%	(48)
Sun Dance	15.9	(33)
Language	15.4	(32)
Pow-Wows And All-Indian Dances	11.5	(24)
Tobacco Society	10.6	(22)
Native American Indian Church	10.6	(22)
Sweat Bath	10.1	(21)
Crow Fair	7.7	(16)
All Old Traditions	7.7	(16)
Crow Stories	4.8	(10)
Family Relationships	3.8	(8)
Fast	3.4	(7)
Indian Religion	3.4	(7)
Respecting Each Other	3.4	(7)
Handgames	2.9	(6)
Respect for the Elders	2.9	(6)
Arrow Throwing	2.4	(5)
Ceremonies	2.4	(5)
Give Aways	2.4	(5)
Buckskin And Beadwork	1.9	(4)
Beaver Dance	1.4	(3)
Medicine Bundles And Meetings	1.0	(2)
Owl Dance	1.0	(2)
Feathers and Feather Work	0.5	(1)
Standing Together As a Tribe	0.5	(1)
 TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	 150.7%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 257 people; of these, 208 gave a total of 313 answers.

<sup>b</sup> Total equals more than 100.0% because people could give more than one answer.

performed by the tribal members today. These traditional activities make the Crow way of life different from the non-Indian way of life. People evaluated how important they believe each traditional activity is for maintaining the Crow way of life as a whole, and Table III-45 presents their evaluation. Over half of the people interviewed said that each of the following traditions is important in maintaining the Crow way of life: Crow language, telling Crow stories and history, the family ways, clan and clan ways, bead work, the sweat bath, Indian music, Crow Fair, the Sun Dance, fasting and vision quests, and sign language. Most other traditions which were listed were thought to be important by at least 40% of the people interviewed.

A question was asked whether these same traditions and customs as they exist today can be preserved, and if so by what means. Most people think the traditions and customs can be preserved: 84.6% (148 people) said "yes," 9.7% (17) said "no," 5.8% (10) responded with "don't know" or another answer. Table III-46 lists the ways people think the Crow traditions and customs can best be preserved. The most frequent suggestions were to preserve the traditions by actively using or taking part in them and by teaching the young.

TABLE III-45

## VALUE OF CROW TRADITIONS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN MAINTAINING THE CROW WAY OF LIFE

Traditions	Respondents' Evaluation					
	Important		Not Important		TOTAL	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Crow Language (N=255) <sup>a</sup>	85.1%	(217)	14.9	(38)	100.0%	(255)
Telling Crow Stories and History (N=254) <sup>a</sup>	77.2%	(196)	22.8	(58)	100.0%	(254)
Family Ways (N=253) <sup>a</sup>	72.3%	(183)	27.7	(70)	100.0%	(253)
Clans and Clan Ways (N=255) <sup>a</sup>	69.0%	(176)	31.0	(79)	100.0%	(255)
Bead Work (N=255) <sup>a</sup>	65.9%	(168)	34.1	(87)	100.0%	(255)
Sweat Bath (N=254) <sup>a</sup>	63.8%	(162)	36.2	(92)	100.0%	(254)
Indian Music (N=252) <sup>a</sup>	63.1%	(159)	36.9	(93)	100.0%	(252)
Crow Fair (N=254) <sup>a</sup>	61.0%	(155)	39.0	(99)	100.0%	(254)
Sun Dance (N=255) <sup>a</sup>	56.9%	(145)	43.1	(110)	100.0%	(255)
Fasting and Vision Quests (N=254) <sup>a</sup>	53.5%	(136)	46.5	(118)	100.0%	(254)
Sign Language (N=255) <sup>a</sup>	51.0%	(130)	49.0	(125)	100.0%	(255)
Tobacco Society (N=255) <sup>a</sup>	47.8%	(122)	52.2	(133)	100.0%	(255)
War Dance (N=254) <sup>a</sup>	47.6%	(121)	52.4	(133)	100.0%	(254)
Arrow Throwing (N=254) <sup>a</sup>	46.5%	(118)	53.5	(136)	100.0%	(254)
Hand Games (N=255) <sup>a</sup>	45.5%	(116)	54.5	(139)	100.0%	(255)
Native American Church (N=255) <sup>a</sup>	45.1%	(115)	54.9	(140)	100.0%	(255)
Owning Feathers and Featherwork (N=254) <sup>a</sup>	42.1%	(107)	57.9	(147)	100.0%	(254)
Give Away (N=255) <sup>a</sup>	41.2%	(105)	58.8	(150)	100.0%	(255)
Pipe (N=252) <sup>a</sup>	41.3%	(104)	58.7	(148)	100.0%	(252)
Owl Dance (N=252) <sup>a</sup>	41.3%	(104)	58.7	(148)	100.0%	(252)
Shoshone or Victory Dance (N=249) <sup>a</sup>	27.3%	(68)	72.7	(181)	100.0%	(249)
Other (N=217) <sup>a</sup>	7.4%	(16)	92.6	(201)	100.0%	(217)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 257 people.



TABLE III-46

WAYS TO PRESERVE TRADITION

<u>Suggestion</u>	<u>Respondents (N=152)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Preserve By Usage or Taking Part In Them	38.2%	(58)
Teaching the Young	29.6	(45)
Old People Persist In Using Them	7.9	(12)
Respect the Traditions and Keep Them	7.2	(11)
Maintain the Old Tradition	5.3	(8)
If Younger Generations Keep Them	5.3	(8)
Bilingual Schooling In Indian Culture	3.9	(6)
All Out Education	3.3	(5)
By Writing Records	2.6	(4)
United Within the Tradition	2.0	(3)
Keep White People Out	2.0	(3)
Other	<u>7.9</u>	(12)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	115.2%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 257 people; of these, 152 gave a total of 173 answers.

<sup>b</sup> Total will equal more than 100.0% because people could give more than one answer.

d. Places on the Reservation of Special Importance

The people were asked whether there are any places on the reservation which have special importance to them and which they would never want destroyed or changed in any way. The answers show that 78.5%, or 186 people, hold the belief that there are places on the reservation which should be preserved and left unchanged.

The most important places on the reservation are the mountains, mentioned by 62.0% (106) of the people. Some of the other places which were mentioned can also be found in the mountains; for example, the medicine wheel, vision quest sites, teepee rings, and burial places. The mountains may be most important because they provide game for the hungry, timber for teepee poles and other purposes, and streams for fishing. It is a place to get away from civilization and once again be part of the Indian heritage. Table III-47 shows the places on the reservation which have special importance to Crow people and which people never want destroyed or altered in any way.

E. HOUSING AND RESIDENTIAL PATTERNS

A series of questions about people's housing and residential patterns was asked to determine how adequate their housing is, how satisfied they are with it, and where they prefer to live.

TABLE III-47  
SPECIAL PLACES ON THE RESERVATION

<u>Place</u>	<u>Respondents (N=171)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
(Mountains)	(62.0%)	(106)
Mountains Generally	31.6%	(54)
Big Horn Mountains	22.8	(39)
Pryor Mountains	5.8	(10)
Wolf Mountains	1.8	(3)
Whole Reservation	19.9	(34)
Land	10.5	(18)
My Home	3.5	(6)
Old Houses	3.5	(6)
Coal Land	3.5	(6)
Sun Dance Sites	2.3	(4)
Burial Places	2.3	(4)
Archaeological and Historical Sites	1.8	(3)
Vision Quest Sites	1.2	(2)
Plenty Coups Park	1.2	(2)
Rivers	1.2	(2)
Other	<u>7.6</u>	(13)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	120.5%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 257 people; of these, 171 gave a total of 206 answers.

<sup>b</sup> Total equals more than 100% because each person could give more than one answer.

Most respondents have lived off the reservation at some time in their lives. The great majority, however, prefer to live on the reservation. A minority of respondents has moved around within the reservation itself, but even those who have lived in more than one place on the reservation tended to stay in each place of residence for a fairly long time.

1. Crowding

The United States Department of Commerce defines crowding as 1.01 or more persons per room. By this definition, the majority of respondent households (62.2% or 486 out of 781 households) are not crowded and have one person or less per room. Nearly 38% (295 households) are crowded. Of these, 8.6% (67 households) are severely crowded, with more than two persons per room. (See Table III-48 for details.)

2. Ownership/Rental Status of House and Land

Nearly half of the family heads who were interviewed (46.7% or 469) own the homes they live in. Another 31.1% (312 families) rent their homes, and 22.2% (223 families) live in their homes rent-free.

Almost one-third (or 323 out of 973) family heads interviewed own land. In another 26% (250) of the cases, some member of the household other than the family head owns the land. The Crow

TABLE III-48  
INCIDENCE OF CROWDING

<u>Number of Persons Per Room</u>	<u>Households (N=781)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Less Than 1	49.4%	(386)
One	12.7	(99)
1.01-1.50	17.4	(136)
1.51-2.00	11.9	(93)
More Than 2	<u>8.6</u>	<u>(67)</u>
TOTAL	100.0%	(781)

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<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer.

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Tribe owns the land in 10% (94) of the cases; while in 31% (306) of the cases, the owner is neither a household member nor the tribe.

### 3. Rental or Purchase Payments

The median house payment for both renters and owners who make payments is almost exactly the same: \$56.70 for owners and \$56.88 for renters. However, a large proportion of the owners (61.8%) make no payments at all. Almost 18% of the respondents make monthly house or rental payments of \$100 or more. Table III-49 shows monthly house and rent payments for all respondents.

### 4. Utility Costs

The average monthly utility payment is \$37.91. It is also significant that almost 32% (272) of the respondents pay \$50 or more per month for utility bills. (See Table III-50 for details.)

### 5. Tenure in Present House

Half (50.4% or 505) of the family heads who were interviewed have lived in their present house for less than five years. Relatively few (5.8% or 58) of the respondents said they have lived in their house for 25 years or longer. (See Table III-51 for further details.)

TABLE III-49  
MONTHLY HOUSE PAYMENTS OR RENT

<u>Amount of Monthly Payment</u>	<u>Respondents</u>			
	<u>Owners (N=385)<sup>a</sup></u>		<u>Renters (N=279)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
No Payments	61.8%	(238)	12.5%	(35)
Less Than \$25	2.6	(10)	2.9	(8)
\$25-34	1.3	(5)	4.3	(12)
\$35-39	8.3	(32)	13.3	(37)
\$40-49	0.3	(1)	7.2	(20)
\$50-59	9.8	(38)	12.2	(34)
\$60-69	2.1	(8)	5.7	(16)
\$70-79	1.8	(7)	8.2	(23)
\$80-89	0.8	(3)	4.7	(13)
\$90-99	0.5	(2)	1.8	(5)
\$100-149	3.4	(13)	10.4	(29)
\$150-199	1.3	(5)	12.5	(35)
\$200 Or More	<u>6.0</u>	<u>(23)</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>(12)</u>
TOTAL	100.0%	(385)	100.0%	(279)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers.

TABLE III-50  
AVERAGE MONTHLY UTILITY BILLS

<u>Average Monthly Bill</u>	<u>Respondents (N=859)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Less Than \$15	10.2%	(88)
\$15-19	9.3	(80)
\$20-24	10.9	(94)
\$25-29	9.7	(83)
\$30-34	12.3	(106)
\$35-39	5.2	(45)
\$40-44	8.0	(69)
\$45-49	2.6	(22)
\$50 Or More	<u>31.7</u>	<u>(272)</u>
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	99.9%	(859)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers.

<sup>b</sup> Total does not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.



TABLE III-51  
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN PRESENT HOUSE

<u>Length Of Time</u>	<u>Respondents (N=1002)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Less Than 6 Months	14.0%	(140)
6 Months But Less Than 1 Year	7.0	(70)
1 Year But Less Than 5 Years	29.4	(295)
5 Years But Less Than 10 Years	16.5	(165)
10 Years But Less Than 15 Years	18.0	(180)
15 Years But Less Than 25 Years	9.4	(94)
25 Years Or Longer	<u>5.8</u>	<u>(58)</u>
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.1%	(1002)

<sup>a</sup> Number in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers.

<sup>b</sup> Total may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

6. Adequacy of Housing

a. Housing Type

The great majority of families (80.8% or 782 out of 968) live in frame houses. Another 8.4% (81 families) live in trailers; 4.5% (44) live in apartments; 3.5% (34) live in modular houses; and 2.8% (27) live in log houses.

b. Age of House

The age of houses on the reservation varies considerably. Almost 22% (196 out of 892) family heads interviewed report that they live in houses which were built in the last 5 years. A somewhat larger number (28% or 250) live in houses which are 20 years old or older. Slightly over 16% (146) live in houses built between 5 and 10 years ago, 23% (206) in houses built between 10 and 15 years ago, and nearly 11% (94) in houses built between 15 and 20 years ago.

c. Presence of Utilities

Nearly all families interviewed have electricity in their homes (99% or 998). Nearly 91% (910) have full indoor plumbing, and another 2.4% (24) have partial indoor plumbing.

Half of the families interviewed live in homes which are on

a public water system. Another 45.4% (457) get their water from wells. Only 2.5% (25) have no source of water nearby.

Gas or propane is the primary source of heat for most people (72.8% or 684 out of 939 families). Table III-52 shows heat sources for all respondents.

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TABLE III-52  
PRIMARY SOURCE OF HEAT IN HOUSE

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<u>Heat in House</u>	<u>Respondents (N=939)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>
Gas or Propane	72.8%	(684)
Coal Burner	14.1	(132)
Fuel Oil	7.1	(67)
Electricity	2.9	(27)
Wood Burner	1.6	(15)
Other	<u>1.5</u>	<u>(14)</u>
TOTAL	100.0%	(939)

---

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers.

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d. Satisfaction with Housing

Nearly 30% (294) of the family heads interviewed are not

satisfied with their home. Only 26% (258) said they are fully satisfied, and 43.3% (430) are partly satisfied with their homes.

Those family heads who are dissatisfied with their home said either they need their own home or a new house, or their present home needs to be repaired or made larger. (See Table III-53 for details.)

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TABLE III-53

REASON FOR DISSATISFACTION WITH HOUSING

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<u>Dissatisfied Respondents (N=205)<sup>a</sup></u>		
<u>Reason</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>
Need Own Home	36.1%	(74)
Too Small for Family	20.5	(42)
Too Old, and Irreparable	17.1	(35)
Need New Home	9.3	(19)
Needs Repair, Remodeling	8.3	(17)
Too Drafty	2.4	(5)
Other	<u>6.3</u>	<u>(13)</u>
TOTAL	100.0%	(205)

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<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers. This question was asked of those people who said on a previous question that they are dissatisfied with their present house.

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## 7. Residence Patterns

### a. Mobility Within the Reservation

Family heads were asked whether they have lived elsewhere on the reservation in order to determine how mobile reservation residents are within the boundaries of the reservation. As it happens, only 29% (287 out of 989) of the people said they have lived elsewhere on the reservation. Interestingly, most of them have lived at each of their other places of residence on the reservation for a period of 5 years or more. The reasons given most often for living at other places within the reservation are: "just lived there," "employment," "raised there," "housing reasons," and "parents lived there."

Tables III-54 and III-55 show the places respondents have lived and their length of stay.

### b. Off Reservation Mobility

Family heads were asked whether they had ever lived off the reservation. Interestingly, 59% have lived off the reservation. The most popular places of off-reservation residence are Billings and Hardin in Montana. Outside Montana, people have mostly lived in California and other Western states. People who have lived off the reservation tended to live in those places for less than 5 years, a shorter length of time

TABLE III-54

PLACES CROW FAMILIES HAVE LIVED ON THE RESERVATION

<u>Place of Residence</u>	<u>Respondents (N=281)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Lodge Grass	32.7%	(92)
Crow Agency	30.6	(86)
Wyola	15.7	(44)
St. Xavier	14.6	(41)
Pryor	13.2	(37)
Black Lodge	5.0	(14)
Fort Smith	3.6	(10)
Garryowen	3.2	(9)
Dunmore	2.5	(7)
Other	<u>2.8</u>	(8)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	123.9%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times persons gave each answer.

<sup>b</sup> Total equals more than 100.0% because persons could give more than one answer.

TABLE III-55

LENGTH OF STAY AT OTHER PLACES ON THE RESERVATION

<u>Length of Stay</u>	<u>Respondents (N=235)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Less Than 6 Months	11.9%	(28)
6 Months But Less Than 1 Year	6.0	(14)
1 Year But Less Than 2 Years	16.6	(39)
2 Years But Less Than 5 Years	18.3	(43)
5 Years But Less Than 10 Years	17.9	(42)
10 Years But Less Than 15 Years	11.1	(26)
15 Years But Less Than 20 Years	14.0	(33)
20 Years Or More	<u>24.7</u>	(58)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	120.5%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times persons gave each answer.

<sup>b</sup> Total will equal more than 100.0% because persons could give more than one answer.

than do persons who have moved within the reservation. Schooling and employment are the first and second most frequently given reasons for living off the reservation. Other, less frequently mentioned reasons are: military service, "just lived there," and training.

Tables III-56 and III-57 show where respondents lived while off the reservation and how long they lived there.

#### c. Residential Preferences

Family heads were asked several questions about where they prefer to live. Two-thirds (67.1% or 151 out of 225) said they prefer living out in the country on their own land. One-third said they prefer living in a town (32.9% or 74 persons).

In answer to a second question about residential preference, a great majority of people (84.8% or 190 out of 224) said they prefer living on the reservation. Another 8% (18 persons) said they do not prefer living on the reservation, and 7.1% (16 persons) said they don't know what their preference is. The reasons given most frequently for preferring to live on the reservation are: "it's my home," "I was born and brought up here," "never lived elsewhere," and "my own people are here."



TABLE III-56

PLACES OF RESIDENCE OFF THE RESERVATION

<u>Place of Residence</u>	<u>Respondents (N=576)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
In Montana		
Billings	31.6%	(182)
Hardin	6.8	(39)
Missoula	3.5	(20)
Bozeman	3.0	(17)
Lame Deer	2.1	(12)
Ashland	1.6	(9)
Poplar	1.6	(9)
Busby	1.4	(8)
Helena	1.2	(7)
Other, in Montana	9.7	(56)
Outside Montana		
California	19.1	(110)
Washington	7.5	(43)
Texas	7.5	(43)
Colorado	7.1	(41)
Wyoming	6.9	(40)
Kansas	6.8	(39)
South Dakota	5.6	(32)
Utah	5.4	(31)
New Mexico	5.0	(29)
Oklahoma	4.5	(26)
North Dakota	4.0	(23)
Other United States and Abroad	22.0	(127)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	163.9	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times persons gave each answer.

<sup>b</sup> Total will equal more than 100% because persons could give more than one answer.

TABLE III-57  
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT PLACES OFF RESERVATION

<u>Length of Residence</u>	<u>Respondents (N=549)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Less Than 6 Months	16.6%	(91)
6 Months But Less Than 1 Year	17.1	(94)
1 Year But Less Than 2 Years	44.6	(245)
2 Years But Less Than 5 Years	53.0	(291)
5 Years But Less Than 10 Years	17.3	(95)
10 Years But Less Than 15 Years	4.7	(26)
15 Years But Less Than 20 Years	1.8	(10)
20 Years Or More	<u>2.4</u>	(13)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	157.5%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times persons gave each answer.

<sup>b</sup> Total equals more than 100% because persons could give more than one answer.

## F. EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Several questions were asked in the survey about the educational and medical services on the reservation. The purpose of these questions was to determine the adequacy of services and the goals of the tribe with respect to these services.

### 1. Educational Services

#### a. School Facilities and Quality of Education

There are two high schools on the Crow Reservation, Lodge Grass High School at Lodge Grass and Plenty Coups High School at Pryor. Hardin Senior High School is adjacent to the Crow Reservation and is attended by some Crow tribal students. Elementary schools are located at Ft. Smith, St. Xavier, Crow Agency, Lodge Grass, Wyola, and Pryor. Elementary schools are either private or public. All the schools on the reservation were contacted for current Indian enrollment for the school year 1976-77. The Indian enrollment is listed by each school on the following page (see Table III-58).

Family heads were asked if they thought the elementary and high school buildings which Crow children use are good enough. The majority of people think that both elementary and high school buildings are inadequate. Nearly 45% (110 out of 246) feel that a new elementary school building is needed in their local area;

TABLE III-58 (First Half)  
INDIAN ENROLLMENT FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1976-1977: Reservation Elementary Schools

Schools	Grade In Reservation Elementary Schools										TOTAL
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth	
<u>Crow Agency Public School</u>											
Male	13	14	20	16	17	15					95
Female	16	15	14	22	15	20					102
TOTAL	29	29	34	38	32	35					197
<u>Kinsman Indian School</u>											
Male	1	0	0	5	4	3	2	3	3	0	21
Female	0	2	5	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	27
TOTAL	1	2	5	7	7	7	5	6	6	2	48
<u>Ft. Smith Elementary School</u>											
Male	1	2	2	0	0	1					6
Female	2	3	1	1	2	0					9
TOTAL	3	5	3	1	2	1					15
<u>Lodge Grass Elementary School</u>											
Male	24	16	19	14	11	21	20	14			139
Female	17	12	12	12	17	20	12	19			121
TOTAL	41	28	31	26	28	41	32	33			260
<u>Pretty Eagle School</u>											
Male	1	8	3	5	8	10	13	19			67
Female	4	4	5	6	6	8	11	8			52
TOTAL	5	12	8	11	14	18	24	27			119
<u>Pryor Elementary School</u>											
Male	1	0	4	0	2	8	2	6			23
Female	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4			28
TOTAL	4	4	7	3	5	12	6	10			51
<u>St. Charles Mission School</u>											
Male	2	5	2	2	4	1	6	7			29
Female	3	1	2	1	8	4	3	3			25
TOTAL	5	6	4	3	12	5	9	10			54

TABLE III-58 (Second Half)  
INDIAN ENROLLMENT FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1976-1977: High Schools

	Grade				
	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	TOTAL
<u>Reservation High Schools</u>					
<u>Lodge Grass High School</u>					
Male	19	17	6	9	51
Female	28	22	18	15	83
TOTAL	47	39	24	24	134
<u>Plenty Coups High School</u>					
Male	7	8	7	4	26
Female	11	7	7	3	28
TOTAL	18	15	14	7	54
<u>Off-Reservation High Schools</u>					
The largest number of Crow students attending off-reservation high schools is at Hardin High School, which is adjacent to the Crow Reservation. The Indian enrollment is listed below.					
<u>Hardin High School</u>					
Male	21	14	10	9	54
Female	5	3	6	10	24
TOTAL	26	17	16	19	78
The other off-reservation high school attended by a large number of students is Labre Indian School at Ashland, Montana. The school is a boarding school located on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. The enrollment for Crow Indians is listed below.					
<u>Labre Indian School</u>					
Male	10	9	7	8	34
Female	9	7	3	5	24
TOTAL	19	16	10	13	58

Some of the other off-reservation schools attended by the Crow high school students are Flandreau Indian School, Flandreau, South Dakota; Intermountain Indian School, Brigham City, Utah; Ft. Sill Indian School, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma; Chillicothe Indian School, Chillicothe, Oklahoma; Wahpeton Indian School, Wahpeton, North Dakota; Riverside Indian School, Riverside, Oklahoma; and Busby High School, Busby, Montana.

13% (32) feel that their local school needs repairs. Similarly, over 46% (107 out of 232) feel that a new high school building is needed in their local area, and 6.5% (15) feel that their local high school building needs repairs.

When asked whether it is better for Crow students to have Crow or non-Crow teachers, 65.4% (161 out of 246 people) said that having both Crow and non-Crow teachers is best. (See Table III-59 for details.)

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TABLE III-59

TYPE OF TEACHERS NEEDED

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<u>Types</u>	<u>Opinion of Respondents (N-246)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>
Both Crow and non-Crow	65.4%	(161)
All Non-Crow	9.8	(24)
Doesn't Matter	8.1	(20)
Mostly Non-Crow	6.5	(16)
Mostly Crow	4.5	(11)
All Crow	4.1	(10)
Don't Know	<u>1.6</u>	<u>(4)</u>
TOTAL	100.0%	(246)

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<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 247 people.

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b. Educational Goals

Family heads were given a list of educational goals and were asked to decide which are important. Most respondents felt that all the goals are important. But most support was given to the goals of giving students a good education in basic subjects and helping each student develop his or her abilities as fully as possible. Table III-60 gives a complete list of these opinions.

There are a number of things that children can learn in school apart from basic subjects like reading, math, and science. People were asked to decide which of nine different subject areas should be taught in schools on the reservation. The great majority thought that all of the subjects listed should be taught on the reservation, although people most frequently suggested "how to speak English well" and "respect for other people." Table III-61 lists the percentages of people approving each area of study.

People were also asked to pick from among the nine areas of study those two subjects which they felt to be most important. How to speak English well and how to find a career were picked most frequently. See Table III-62 for a complete list.

c. Crow Participation on School Boards

Crows do participate on many of the local school boards.

TABLE III-60  
EDUCATIONAL GOALS

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Respondents' Opinions</u>						<u>TOTAL<sup>a</sup></u>
	<u>Important</u>		<u>Not Important</u>		<u>Don't Know</u>		
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
To Give Students A Good Education In Basic Subjects Like Reading, Writing, Math and Science (N=223) <sup>b</sup>	88.8%	(198)	5.4	(12)	5.8	(13)	100.0%
To Help Each Student Develop His/Her Abilities As Much As Possible (N=224) <sup>b</sup>	87.9%	(197)	6.3	(14)	5.8	(13)	100.0%
To Give Students The Skills They Need To Be Successful Off The Reservation (N=215) <sup>b</sup>	80.9%	(174)	11.6	(25)	7.4	(16)	99.9%
To Encourage Students To Keep The Crow Way Of Life (N=222) <sup>b</sup>	77.9%	(173)	15.8	(35)	6.3	(14)	100.0%
To Prepare Students To Live And Work On The Reservation (N=215) <sup>b</sup>	77.2%	(166)	12.0	(26)	10.7	(23)	99.9%
To Keep The Crow Way Of Life And White Man's Way Of Life (N=209) <sup>b</sup>	68.9%	(144)	18.7	(39)	12.4	(26)	100.0%
Other (N=42) <sup>b</sup>	72.7%	(16)	9.1	(2)	18.2	(4)	100.0%

<sup>a</sup> Total may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 247 people.



TABLE III-61  
SUBJECTS THAT SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS ON THE RESERVATION

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Respondents' Opinions</u>						
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't Know</u>		<u>TOTAL<sup>a</sup></u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
How To Speak English Well (N=224) <sup>b</sup>	96.9%	(217)	1.3	(3)	1.8	(4)	100.0%
Respect For Other People (N=232) <sup>b</sup>	95.3%	(221)	2.2	(5)	2.6	(6)	100.1%
How To Find a Good Career (N=232) <sup>b</sup>	91.8%	(213)	1.3	(3)	6.9	(16)	100.0%
Self Discipline (N=196) <sup>b</sup>	91.8%	(180)	3.1	(6)	5.1	(10)	100.0%
Crow Stories And Culture (N=226) <sup>b</sup>	90.3%	(204)	2.7	(6)	7.1	(16)	100.1%
A Sense Of Purpose In Life (N=231) <sup>b</sup>	88.7%	(205)	2.2	(5)	9.1	(21)	100.0%
Crow Language (N=218) <sup>b</sup>	84.9%	(185)	8.3	(18)	6.9	(15)	100.1%
How To Live Off The Reservation (N=228) <sup>b</sup>	78.5%	(179)	8.3	(19)	13.2	(30)	100.0%
Crow Religion (N=225) <sup>b</sup>	76.0%	(171)	12.0	(27)	12.0	(27)	100.0%

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving answers. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 247 people.

TABLE III-62

**MOST IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS TO  
BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS ON THE RESERVATION**

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Respondents (N=229)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
How To Speak English Well	44.5%	(102)
How To Find A Career	34.1	(78)
A Sense of Purpose In Life	26.6	(61)
Respect For Other People	26.2	(60)
Self Discipline	19.2	(44)
How To Live Off The Reservation	16.2	(37)
Crow Language	16.2	(37)
Crow Stories and Culture	14.0	(32)
Crow Religion	9.6	(22)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	206.6%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 247 people.

<sup>b</sup> Total will equal more than 100.0% because persons were allowed to give two responses.

The membership of school boards is listed in Table III-63.

When asked whether enough Crows are on school boards, nearly half of the respondents felt that there are not enough. Another 22.5% (55) felt there are enough, and 28.9% (71) said they don't know.

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TABLE III-63  
SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERSHIP

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<u>Schools</u>	<u>Number</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Crow</u>	<u>Other Indian</u>	<u>Non-Indian</u>	
Kinsman Indian School	7	0	0	7
Plenty Coups High School	3	0	2	5
Pretty Eagle School	6	0	0	6
Lodge Grass School	4	1	4	9
Wyola Public School	2	0	1	3
Hardin High School	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	22	1	15	38

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Source: Personal communication, local school boards.

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d. Value of Education After High School

Family heads were given a list of various kind of education and asked to decide about their importance. Education in professional fields that can benefit the tribe (law, economics, medicine) and technical or vocational training as well as a general college education were chosen most often as most important.

Table III-64 shows detailed responses to this question.

e. Need and Support for Community College on the Reservation

The survey asked family heads whether Crows should have their own community college if courses such as Crow economics, Crow culture, and Crow language would be included as part of the course offerings. Of the 245 respondents, 73.9% (181) said "yes," while 11.0% (27) said "no," and 15.1% (37) said "don't know."

When asked where the community college should be built, 80.9% (131) of the 162 respondents felt that it should be at Crow Agency. Second favorite was Lodge Grass, with 7.4% (12) of the respondents preferring that location. Another 9.3% (15) preferred various other reservation locations and the remaining 2.4% (4) listed off-reservation locations.

When the respondents were asked whether they or their children would attend the community college, 81.1% (189 out of 233)

TABLE III-64

IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF EDUCATION FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Type Of Education	Respondents' Opinions					
	Important		Not Important		TOTAL	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Education In Professional Fields That Can Benefit the Tribe, Like Law, Economics, Medicine (N=217) <sup>a</sup>	93.1%	(202)	6.9	(15)	100.0%	(217)
Technical-Vocational Training To Learn A Skill or Trade (N=216) <sup>a</sup>	91.7%	(198)	8.3	(18)	100.0%	(216)
A General College Education (N=217) <sup>a</sup>	88.5%	(192)	11.5	(25)	100.0%	(217)
General Adult Education Courses (N=205) <sup>a</sup>	81.0%	(166)	19.0	(39)	100.0%	(205)
Training To Teach Bilingually (Teaching Both Crow and English) (N=213) <sup>a</sup>	68.5%	(146)	31.5	(67)	100.0%	(213)
Specialized Training For Coal Mining Jobs (N=204) <sup>a</sup>	64.2%	(131)	35.8	(73)	100.0%	(204)
Training To Be A Teacher (N=207) <sup>a</sup>	63.3%	(131)	36.7	(76)	100.0%	(207)
Other Types (N=21) <sup>a</sup>	61.9%	(13)	38.1	(8)	100.0%	(21)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the number of persons giving each answer. The section of the questionnaire which included this question was asked of 247 people.

said that at least one member of the family would attend the community college. Of the 81.1%, 44.2% said both they themselves and their children would attend the community college, 24.0% said they would send their children, and 12.9% said they would attend themselves.

## 2. Medical Services

### a. Medical Treatment

Several questions were asked about the medical treatment available on the reservation and its adequacy. Nearly 56% of the family heads interviewed (145 out of 260 persons) reported that someone in their family had been treated at the Indian Health Service during the past year; another 20.4% (53 persons) reported someone in the family had been treated by a medical doctor outside Crow Agency; and 15% (39 persons) reported someone in the family had been treated by an Indian colic doctor. Small numbers of families reported treatment by the Big Horn community nurse, an Indian religious leader, a bone doctor, a chiropractor, and a nature doctor.

### b. Satisfaction with Medical Treatment

Interestingly, nearly half (49.8% or 110 out of 221) of the respondents said that they think medical services on the

reservation are good enough. However, 36.7% (81) do not think the service is good enough. Those who expressed dissatisfaction with the Indian Health Service were asked why they are dissatisfied. The single most important reason given is a feeling that the medical staff are not well qualified. Table III-65 shows the reasons respondents gave for their dissatisfaction.

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TABLE III-65

REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION WITH RESERVATION MEDICAL SERVICE

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<u>Reason for Dissatisfaction</u>	<u>Respondents (N=72)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>
Medical Personnel Not Qualified	38.9%	(28)
Too Slow, Too Much Waiting	26.4	(19)
Lack of Interest in Patients	11.1	(8)
They Use Crows as Guinea Pigs	9.7	(7)
Other	<u>41.7</u>	(30)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	127.8%	

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<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual numbers of respondents giving each answer. Only people who reported dissatisfaction with the medical service were asked the question.

<sup>b</sup> Total will equal more than 100% because respondents could give more than one answer.

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FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER III

- <sup>1</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 4.
- <sup>2</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Montana (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971), p. 28-115.
- <sup>3</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Characteristics of the Population: United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-269.
- <sup>4</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1975 and 1974 Revisions (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976) p. 1.
- <sup>5</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975).
- <sup>6</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race, July 1, 1974 to 1976 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 9; and A Statistical Portrait of Women in the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 27.
- <sup>7</sup> Mountain West Research Inc., Environmental Baseline Studies for Crow Indian Coal Leases: Socio-Economic Report (1975; address inquiries to Westmoreland Resources, Box 1883, 2705 Montana Avenue, Billings, Montana 59103).
- <sup>8</sup> This is the December, 1976 rate. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, personal communication.
- <sup>9</sup> U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, personal communication.
- <sup>10</sup> Hardin is included as part of the reservation for this section because it is very close to it.
- <sup>11</sup> Crow Culture and History received from Tribal Historian Joseph Medicine Crow, Crow Agency, Montana.



CHAPTER IV  
EXPECTATIONS OF THE CROW TRIBE ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL,  
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EFFECTS OF RESERVATION  
COAL DEVELOPMENT

A series of questions about the possible environmental and economic effects of the introduction of coal mining and conversion to the reservation was asked of 27.4% (278) of the total sample of 1,016 Crow family heads. This means that 19.1% of all Crow families on the reservation (260 out of 1359 families)<sup>1</sup> and 1.8% of the families off the reservation (18 out of 982) were asked these questions. The sample for on-reservation families appears to be representative, and the data for these families should reflect accurately the feelings of all reservation families. The data for off-reservation families may reflect the feelings of all Crow families living off the reservation, but they cannot be said to do so with any certainty. (Table IV-1 shows the distribution among survey areas of people answering the questions.)

Questions about the social and cultural effects of coal development were asked of a different group of family heads constituting 25.3% (257) of the total sample of 1,016 Crow family heads. This means that 18.0% of all Crow families on the

TABLE IV-1  
OPINIONS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS  
OF COAL DEVELOPMENT: SURVEY AREA AND SAMPLE SIZE

<u>Survey Area</u>	<u>Total Number of Crow Families</u>	<u>Number of Crow Family Heads Respond- ing to Coal Development Questions</u>	<u>Sample Size (%)</u>
On-Reservation			
Black Lodge	115	27	23.5%
Crow Agency	276	56	20.3
Garryowen	97	25	25.8
Lodge Grass	358	59	16.5
Pryor	177	31	17.5
St. Xavier- Fort Smith	73	14	19.2
Wyola	101	20	19.8
Hardin <sup>a</sup>	162	28	17.3
Off-Reservation			
Billings	221	9	4.1
Sheridan	unknown	4	--

<sup>a</sup> Crow families in Hardin are treated as on-reservation persons because Hardin is very close to the reservation.

reservation (244 out of 1359 families)<sup>1</sup> and 1.3% of the off-reservation families (13 out of 982) were asked these questions. The on-reservation sample for these questions is fairly evenly distributed among the reservation survey areas, with only Hardin and Crow Agency being slightly underrepresented. The off-reservation sample may give an indication of the thinking of Crow families who live off the reservation, but may not be representative. (Table IV-2 shows the distribution among survey areas of people answering the questions.)

A. EXPECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES ON THE RESERVATION IF COAL MINING AND CONVERSION TAKE PLACE

1. Opinions about Land Disturbance Associated with Strip Mining

Family heads were asked whether they would be willing to have reservation land disturbed or disrupted for coal mining. The answers were split between those answering yes (25.6% or 66 out of 258 persons), those answering no (35.7% or 92 persons), and those having no opinion (38.8% or 100 persons).

When the answers to this question are analyzed according to the respondent's current residence, some interesting differences do appear. A higher proportion of the residents of Lodge Grass (36.4%) than of any other survey area said they would be

TABLE IV-2

OPINIONS ABOUT THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF COAL

DEVELOPMENT: SURVEY AREA AND SAMPLE SIZE

<u>Survey Area</u>	<u>Total Number of Crow Families</u>	<u>Number of Family Heads Responding to Social and Economic Questions</u>	<u>Sample Size (%)</u>
On-Reservation			
Black Lodge	115	28	24.3%
Crow Agency	276	41	14.9
Garryowen	97	27	27.8
Lodge Grass	358	62	17.3
Pryor	177	29	16.4
St. Xavier- Fort Smith	73	16	21.9
Wyola	101	18	17.8
Hardin <sup>a</sup>	162	23	14.2
Off-Reservation			
Billings	221	9	4.1
Sheridan	unknown	3	---

<sup>a</sup> Crow families in Hardin are treated as on-reservation persons because Hardin is very close to the reservation.

willing to let the land on the reservation be disturbed for coal mining. A higher proportion of the residents of Wyola (62.5%) than of any other community were opposed to land disturbance on the reservation. The majority in both Hardin and Pryor had no opinion. Table IV-3 shows opinions by community.

## 2. Opinions about Reclamation After Strip Mining

Family heads were asked what should be done to the land after mining, if strip mining occurs. A great majority (84% or 168 out of 200 people) thought that the land should be restored to agricultural and grazing uses after it is mined. Fourteen percent (28 persons) thought that at least some reclamation should take place, and only 2% (4 persons) thought the land should be left as it is after mining.

A majority of respondents (59.2% or 138 out of 233 people) thought the Crow Tribe should decide what uses any strip mined land should be restored to; another 14.2% (33 people) felt that the Indian landowners should decide. Most people, then, thought Crows should determine the details of land restoration. Only 10.8% (or 25 out of 233 people) were willing for outside, non-Crow interests to decide what kind and extent of reclamation should take place.

When asked who should be responsible for reclaiming strip

TABLE IV-3  
SHOULD RESERVATION LAND BE DISTURBED OR DISRUPTED  
FOR COAL MINING?

<u>Survey Area</u>	<u>Respondents (N=258)<sup>a</sup></u>					
	<u>Favor</u>		<u>Oppose</u>		<u>No Opinion</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
<u>On-Reservation</u>						
Black Lodge	12.5%	(3)	41.7%	(10)	45.8%	(11)
Crow Agency	26.9	(14)	36.5	(19)	36.5	(19)
Garryowen	31.8	(7)	45.5	(10)	22.7	(5)
Lodge Grass	36.4	(20)	32.7	(18)	30.9	(17)
Pryor	25.8	(8)	19.4	(6)	54.8	(17)
St. Xavier- Fort Smith	21.4	(3)	50.0	(7)	28.6	(4)
Wyola	12.5	(2)	62.5	(10)	25.0	(4)
Hardin <sup>b</sup>	23.1	(6)	11.5	(3)	65.4	(17)
<u>Off-Reservation</u>						
Billings	14.3	(2)	50.0	(7)	35.7	(5)
Sheridan	25.0	(1)	50.0	(2)	25.0	(1)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. This question was given to 278 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Hardin is included with the on-reservation areas because it is very close to the reservation.

mined land, respondents most often answered "mining companies" (32.3%), "the Crow tribe" (20.4%), and "coal companies" (18.3%). Table IV-4 shows people's preferences for who should decide on what uses the land should be restored to and who should be responsible for reclamation.

### 3. Opinions about Coal Conversion Facilities

There was substantial opposition to the building of a power plant on the reservation. Nearly 48% of the respondents (130 out of 273 people) were opposed to power plant construction. 15.8% (43 persons) were in favor of it, and 36.6% (100 persons) were undecided.

Residents of Garryowen and Wyola survey areas (over 60% in each area) were the ones most opposed to power plant construction. (They were also among the ones most opposed to land disturbance associated with strip mining.) More residents of Black Lodge (26.9%) than of any area were in favor of power plant construction on the reservation. Table IV-5 shows opinions on power plant construction by community.

Those who were not opposed to power plant construction were asked where the water for the power plant should come from and whether they would allow a water transport system for a power plant to cross their land. In reply to the first question, less than half of the respondents (48.5% or 32 out of 66) said the

TABLE IV-4  
RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECLAIMING MINED LAND AND FOR  
DECIDING ON THE USES IT SHOULD BE RESTORED TO

<u>Category</u>	<u>Respondents</u>			
	<u>Who Should Decide On Land Use (N=233)<sup>a</sup></u>		<u>Responsibility for Reclamation (N=235)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Crow Tribe	59.2%	(138)	20.4%	(48)
Indian Landowners	14.2	(33)	6.8	(16)
County Government	0.9	(2)	0.9	(2)
State Government	1.3	(3)	1.7	(4)
Federal Government	3.4	(8)	4.7	(11)
Mining Companies	2.6	(6)	32.3	(76)
Coal Companies	2.6	(6)	18.3	(43)
Surface Lessees	--	--	1.3	(3)
Don't Know	10.3	(24)	8.9	(21)
Land Shouldn't Be Disturbed	5.6	(13)	4.7	(11)
<b>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>100.1%</b>	<b>(233)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>(235)</b>

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. This question was given to 278 people.

<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.



TABLE IV-5

SHOULD A POWER PLANT BE BUILT ON THE RESERVATION?

Place of Residence	Respondents (N=273) <sup>a</sup>							
	Favor		Oppose		No Opinion		Total <sup>b</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
On-Reservation								
Black Lodge	26.9%	(7)	30.8%	(8)	42.3%	(11)	100.0%	(26)
Crow Agency	15.8	(9)	42.1	(24)	42.1	(24)	100.0	(57)
Garryowen	19.2	(5)	61.5	(16)	19.2	(5)	99.9	(26)
Lodge Grass	13.8	(8)	50.0	(29)	36.2	(21)	100.0	(58)
Pryor	9.7	(3)	45.2	(14)	45.2	(14)	100.1	(31)
St. Xavier- Fort Smith	21.4	(3)	42.9	(6)	35.7	(5)	100.0	(14)
Wyola	11.8	(2)	64.7	(11)	23.5	(4)	100.0	(17)
Hardin <sup>c</sup>	18.5	(5)	33.3	(9)	48.1	(13)	99.9	(27)
Off-Reservation								
Billings	7.7	(1)	84.6	(11)	7.7	(1)	100.0	(13)
Sheridan	---	---	50.0	(2)	50.0	(2)	100.0	(4)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each response. The question was asked of 278 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

<sup>c</sup> Hardin is included with the on-reservation survey area because it is very close to the reservation.

water should come from reservation sources, and over half said the water should come from outside the reservation (27.2% said it should come from areas near the reservation, and 24.2% said it should come from sources away from the reservation). In reply to the second question, nearly 42% (31 persons) said they would allow a water transport system for a power plant to cross their land. Over 32% (24 persons) said they would not, and 25.7% (19 persons) didn't know.

4. Opinions about the Environmental Effects of Strip Mining and Power Plants

The survey asked household heads what good and bad changes would be brought about by strip mining on the reservation and whether changes in their personal lives and in the way of life of the Crow people as a whole would result from reservation coal development. In answering these questions, no one mentioned any beneficial environmental changes. Many people did think of possible adverse environmental effects of coal development.

In fact, a concern that the environment of the reservation would be endangered or disrupted came out second only to a concern about population changes which might be brought by coal development. On Table IV-6, 48% of 150 household heads thought of some sort of bad environmental change which might happen as a result of strip mining. Almost half of these respondents

TABLE IV-6  
BAD CHANGES BROUGHT BY STRIP MINING

<u>Change</u>	<u>Respondents (N=150)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Population Changes:	54.7%	
Population Increase	21.3%	(32)
More Non-Indians	18.7	(28)
More Non-Crows	8.7	(13)
Will Become Minority on Own Land	2.7	(4)
Non-Indians Taking Over	3.3	(5)
Environmental Changes:	48.0%	
Disruption of Land	21.3	(32)
Pollution	13.3	(20)
Environmental Impacts	8.7	(13)
Endangering Animal Life	2.0	(3)
Deterioration of Reservation	2.0	(3)
Destruction of Land and Water	0.7	(1)
Other Changes:	34.0%	
Increase in Crime	17.3	(26)
More Drinking	4.7	(7)
Inter-Marriages	3.3	(5)
Other	8.7	(13)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	136.7%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. This question was asked of 278 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Total will equal more than 100.0% because people could give more than one answer.

were concerned about disruption of the land, and almost a third were concerned about pollution. Others mentioned that strip mining might endanger animal life, deteriorate the water supply and its quality, or adversely impact the reservation environment in a variety of ways.

Similarly, Tables IV-7 and IV-8 both show that people rank environmental deterioration as a major concern and as one of the worst possible effects of strip mining and power plants. Pollution was mentioned most frequently among the different types of change associated with coal development that might harm the environment. Disturbance and destruction of the land was second most frequently mentioned.

It is clear from these results that any coal or other resource development should have built-in protections for the reservation environment. High on the list of people's concerns is that the land, air, water, and animals of the reservation should not be adversely affected by development.

#### B. EXPECTED ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF RESERVATION COAL DEVELOPMENT

The change which people are most hopeful would result from coal development is an improved Crow economy. Almost two-thirds (63.9%) of the 166 family heads who answered the question on what good changes would be brought by strip mining said "more money and income," and slightly over 40% said "more jobs" (see Table

TABLE IV-7

EXPECTED CHANGES IN PERSONAL WAY OF LIFE BROUGHT BY  
COAL DEVELOPMENT: CHANGES FOR THE WORSE

<u>Type of Change</u>	<u>Respondents (N=104)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Population Growth	54.8%	
Too Many Non-Crows	18.3%	(19)
More White People	16.3	(17)
Crowding	14.4	(15)
Crows Will Become a Minority		
On Their Own Land	4.8	(5)
Crows Losing Identity	1.0	(1)
Environmental Deterioration	47.0%	
Polluted Air	25.0	(26)
Disturb and Disrupt Land	16.3	(17)
Polluted Land	3.8	(4)
Endanger Animal Life	1.9	(2)
Other Changes:	42.3%	
More Crime	13.5	(14)
Destroy Crow Way of Life	7.7	(8)
Many Wine Drinkers	5.8	(6)
Unsafe for Crow People	3.8	(4)
Other	11.5	(12)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	144.1%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given. This question was asked of 126 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Total will equal more than 100.0% because people could give more than one answer.

TABLE IV-8  
 EXPECTED CHANGES IN THE WAY OF LIFE OF CROW PEOPLE AS  
 A WHOLE BROUGHT BY COAL DEVELOPMENT: CHANGES FOR  
 THE WORSE

<u>Type of Change</u>	<u>Respondents (N=116)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Population Changes:	44.0%	
Too Many Non-Crows	33.6%	(39)
Increased Population, Crowding	6.9	(8)
Extinction of Crow People	2.6	(3)
More Outsiders	0.9	(1)
Environmental Changes:	20.7%	
Pollution	12.1	(14)
Destruction of Land	8.6	(10)
Other Changes:	68.1%	
More Crime	18.1	(21)
Mixed Marriages	11.2	(13)
Loss of Crow Lifestyle	8.6	(10)
More Drunks	7.8	(9)
Money Feuding	4.3	(5)
Loss of Reservation	2.6	(3)
Loss of Relationships	2.6	(3)
Laziness	2.6	(3)
Other	10.3	(12)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	132.8%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given. This question was asked of 130 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Total will equal more than 100.0% because the people could give more than one answer.

IV-9). Similarly, over 60% of respondents said coal development would improve both their personal way of life and the way of life of the tribe with an increased flow of money and income to the Crow people. An increase in jobs was the second most frequently expected change for the better. (See Tables IV-10 and IV-11.) Besides expecting a change toward economic improvement, some people expressed hope that coal development would result in an upgrading of Crow education, schools, and housing.

Several specific questions were asked family heads about the economic changes which they expect would occur if coal mining takes place on the reservation. First, family heads were asked who they think actually gets the most monetary benefits from coal mining and who gets the least. A majority of people (53.5% or 166 out of 262) felt that outside interests (mostly governments or companies) get the most money. A majority (66.9% or 176 people) also felt that the tribe or tribal members get the least. Table IV-12 shows in detail tribal opinions about who actually gets the most and least money from reservation coal development.

Second, family heads were asked who should get the most money from coal mining on the reservation and who should get the least. A sizeable majority (64.6%) thought the Crow tribe should get the most; second most frequently chosen was "individual Crows" (23.6%). Three-quarters of the respondents thought that outside interests (governments and companies) should get the least.

TABLE IV-9  
GOOD CHANGES BROUGHT BY STRIP MINING

<u>Change</u>		<u>Respondents (N=166)<sup>a</sup></u>	
		<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Economic Changes	116.3%		
More Money and Income		63.9%	(106)
More Jobs		41.6	(69)
Economic Improvement		8.4	(14)
Better Standard of Living		2.4	(4)
Other Changes	15.0%		
Good Education and Schools		3.6%	(6)
Better Housing		3.6	(6)
Resource Development		3.0	(5)
Reclamation Is Good		2.4	(4)
Other		2.4	(4)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>		131.3%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. This question was asked of 278 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Total will equal more than 100.0% because people could give more than one answer.



TABLE IV-10

EXPECTED CHANGES IN PERSONAL WAY OF LIFE BROUGHT  
BY COAL DEVELOPMENT: CHANGES FOR THE BETTER

<u>Type Of Change</u>	<u>Respondents (N=82)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Economic Changes:	102.4%	
More Income, Money	63.4%	(52)
More Jobs	34.1	(28)
Economic Improvement	4.9	(4)
Other Changes:	26.9%	
Improved Living Conditions	7.3	(6)
Modernization	3.7	(3)
Easier Life	3.7	(3)
Better Housing and Education	3.7	(3)
Other	8.5	(7)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	129.3%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given. This question was asked of 126 people.

<sup>b</sup> Total equals more than 100% because people could give more than one answer.

TABLE IV-11

EXPECTED CHANGES IN THE WAY OF LIFE OF CROW PEOPLE AS A  
WHOLE BROUGHT BY COAL DEVELOPMENT: CHANGES FOR THE BETTER

<u>Type of Change</u>	<u>Respondents (N=84)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Economic Changes:	119.1%	
More Money, Income	60.7%	(51)
More Jobs	46.4	(39)
Reservation Will Be Industrialized	4.8	(4)
Economic Improvement	3.6	(3)
Better Standard of Living	3.6	(3)
Other Changes:	22.7%	
Educational Benefits	4.8	(4)
Better Schools	3.6	(3)
Better Homes	3.6	(3)
Other	10.7	(9)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	141.8%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given. This question was asked of 130 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Total will equal more than 100.0% because people could give more than one answer.

TABLE IV-12  
WHO ACTUALLY GETS THE MOST AND LEAST MONEY FROM COAL  
MINING?

<u>Category</u>	<u>Respondents</u>			
	<u>Gets Most (N=262)<sup>a</sup></u>		<u>Gets Least (N=263)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Crow Tribe	13.7%	(36)	49.8%	(131)
Individual Crows	11.1	(29)	17.1	(45)
State Government	25.6	(67)	7.6	(20)
Federal Government	3.1	(8)	0.8	(2)
County Government	3.8	(10)	1.5	(4)
Mining Companies	21.0	(55)	4.2	(11)
Surface Lessors	0.8	(2)	0.8	(2)
Landowners	3.4	(9)	4.2	(11)
Energy Companies	5.0	(13)	0.8	(2)
Professional Negotiator	5.0	(13)	6.5	(17)
Don't Know	<u>7.6</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>(18)</u>
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.1%	(262)	100.1%	(263)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. These questions were asked of 278 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

Table IV-13 shows in detail tribal opinions about who should get the most and the least money from reservation mining operations.

The feeling that the tribe should get the most money and jobs from a reservation coal mining operation is widespread. Perhaps just as widespread is the fear that the tribe will realize little monetary benefit from coal mining. The State government and mining companies are seen as profiting most from mining on the reservation. Perhaps it is these very fears which have caused many people to be in favor of a moratorium on coal development until more study is done. There may be a realization on the part of some people that with further study, a way may be found to keep most of the revenue and jobs realized from mining Crow Reservation coal in the hands of the tribe. On the other hand, it may be found that in mining reservation coal the costs outweigh the benefits to the tribe. In either case, further study will add to the information necessary to sound decision-making by the tribe.

C. EXPECTED SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EFFECTS OF RESERVATION COAL DEVELOPMENT

A majority of the people interviewed think the operation of coal mines and a power plant on the reservation would change their personal way of life and the way of life of the tribe.

TABLE IV-13

WHO SHOULD GET THE MOST AND LEAST MONEY FROM COAL MINING?

<u>Category</u>	<u>Respondents</u>			
	<u>Should Get Most (N=271)<sup>a</sup></u>		<u>Should Get Least (N=256)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Crow Tribe	64.6%	(175)	2.0%	(5)
Individual Crows	23.6	(64)	3.9	(10)
State Government	-	-	31.6	(81)
Federal Government	0.4	(1)	12.9	(33)
County Government	-	-	12.9	(33)
Mining Companies	-	-	12.9	(33)
Surface Lessors	0.4	(1)	2.7	(7)
Landowners	5.5	(15)	2.0	(5)
Energy Companies	0.4	(1)	3.5	(9)
Professional Negotiator	0.4	(1)	1.2	(3)
Don't Know	<u>4.8</u>	<u>(13)</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>(37)</u>
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.1%	(271)	100.1%	(256)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual numbers of persons giving each answer. These questions were asked of 278 persons.

<sup>b</sup> Total may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

Persons who said their own way of life would change numbered 126 (51%), and 130 (54%) said the way of life of the Crow people as a whole would change as a result of coal development. Less than 20% thought that no changes would result, and about 30% weren't sure whether changes would occur or not. More of the people who thought changes would occur said that these changes would be for the worse than for the better:

<u>Expected Result of Reservation Coal Development</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	
	%	No.
Personal Changes for the Worse (Table IV-7)	82.5%	104
Tribal Changes for the Worse (Table IV-8)	89.2%	116
Personal Changes for the Better (Table IV-11)	65.1%	82
Tribal Changes for the Better (Table IV-12)	64.6%	84

Family heads agree that an increase in population on the reservation, especially of non-Crows, would be the worst change which coal development could bring. Over half of all respondents (54.8% or 57 out of 104) were concerned about the effect of a growth in reservation population on their personal lives, and 44.0% (51 out of 116) were concerned about the effect on the tribe as a whole (see Tables IV-7 and IV-8). Table IV-6, which lists the bad changes people think could be brought by strip mining, confirms that an increase in the reservation population ranks as the top concern with 54.7% of all respondents (82 out of 150) mentioning this type of change.

Together, Tables IV-6, IV-7, and IV-8 show that the kinds of population changes which Crow people are most worried about are those which would bring large numbers of outsiders, particularly non-Crows, onto the reservation. Tribal members do not want to become crowded out of their own reservation, and they do not want to become a minority on their own land. Most respondents (87%), in fact, already think there are either too many or enough non-Crows on the reservation right now (see Table IV-14). If there should be a population influx into the area, only a few people (10.2%) think any new non-Crows should live on the reservation (see Table IV-15).

The second most frequently mentioned change for the worse was environmental deterioration. This subject was discussed in the first part of the chapter.

A varied group of social changes appears in Tables IV-6, IV-7, and IV-8 as the third most frequent type of change for the worse that people think could be brought by reservation coal development. An increase in crime is of special concern to people. An increase in alcoholism, a loss of the Crow lifestyle and way of life, and an increase in the number of Crow and non-Crow marriages were all mentioned by several respondents. These changes relate back to the concern which people expressed about the possible adverse effects of a non-Crow population increase on the reservation.

TABLE IV-14

OPINIONS ABOUT NUMBER OF NON-CROWS NOW ON RESERVATION

<u>Opinion Category</u>	<u>Respondents (N=221)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Too Many Non-Crows Here Now	40.7%	(90)
Present Number of Non-Crows OK, But Shouldn't Be Any More	46.2	(102)
Prefer More Non-Crows	9.0	(20)
Non-Crows Married to Crows OK	3.2	(7)
Other	<u>0.9</u>	<u>(2)</u>
TOTAL	100.0%	(221)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. This question was asked of 257 persons.

TABLE IV-15

WHERE SHOULD NEW NON-CROWS LIVE?

<u>Opinion Category</u>	<u>Respondents (N=215)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
On Reservation	10.2%	(22)
Nearby But Off Reservation	46.0	(99)
No Non-Crows Should Live Here	23.3	(50)
Depends on Individual	16.3	(35)
Other	<u>4.2</u>	<u>(9)</u>
TOTAL	100.0%	(215)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer. This question was asked of 257 persons.



Changes for the better which people see coming from coal development include educational benefits, improvement in schools, and improvement in housing (see Tables IV-9, IV-10, and IV-11). These social changes relate back to people's expectations that the primary benefit of coal development would be an improvement of the Crow Reservation economy. An improved economy could be one step towards solving social needs in such areas as education and housing.

FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER IV

<sup>1</sup>Hardin is included as part of the reservation because it is quite close to it and because many Crow families live there.

## CHAPTER V

### PUBLIC AGENCY EMPLOYMENT ON THE RESERVATION

The survey of Crow families showed that around 80% of all employment held by family heads comes through the public agencies.<sup>1</sup> Because of the importance of public agency employment to tribal members, this chapter discusses the nature of this employment in detail.

The highlights of the public agency survey findings are instructive to review at the outset, however. First, the Crow Tribe and its tribal programs are the biggest employer among the public agencies. The tribe and its programs provide 56% of all public agency jobs, while federal and school employers each contribute slightly over 20% of the jobs. The public agency jobs are mainly laborer, service, professional-technical, and clerical positions. As one might expect, the wages paid for these jobs are low, resulting in an average wage paid for all public agency employment which is lower than the U.S. average wage (\$3.76 per hour compared to \$4.41). The average wages paid to Crow tribal members and to women are lowest of all, primarily because Crows and women are hired by public agencies in greatest numbers in the low-paying occupations.

Partly the agencies themselves are limited in the nature of employment they can provide by the low and fluctuating funding on which they rely. In fact, a sizeable amount of public agency employment lasts for only part of a year; the jobs are seasonal or short-term. Partly, also, there is room for improvement within the existing system. The following pages present some suggestions and elaborate further on the public agency survey findings.

#### A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC AGENCY SURVEY

The public agency survey was conducted by the Crow Impact Office during early 1977. A total of 33 tribal, federal, state, and school employers on the reservation were interviewed, and an additional 5 employers were contacted but did not respond to the complete survey.<sup>2</sup> Circumstances prevented reaching another 7 employers. It is estimated that the 12 public agencies for which limited or no data were gathered employ 130 persons and that approximately half of these persons are Crow tribal members. If this estimate is correct, then the survey recorded about 86% of all people working for the public agency employers on the reservation.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to survey the 64 private employers on the reservation. Unfortunately, the survey

coincided with a period of concern over jurisdictional issues. The private businesses on the reservation are owned and operated predominantly by non-Indians, most of whom preferred not to participate in the survey at the time it was conducted. These businesses primarily employ non-Indians and do not constitute an available source of employment for Crows.

The public agency survey gathered data on employees (their age, sex, and ethnic group), jobs (type and wage), and employers (source, level, and variation of funding; peaks and lows in employment). The findings are presenting in the following sections of this chapter.

Appendix D contains copies of the public agency and private business survey forms.

## B. SURVEY RESULTS

### 1. Employment Characteristics of Reservation Public Agencies

A list of most of the specific public agencies which provide services and employment on the reservation is presented in Table V-1. The tribe is the biggest public agency employer on the reservation. Among the tribal programs, Manpower supplies by far the largest number of jobs (248). Other tribal programs average 11 jobs apiece. In total, tribal government and tribal programs provide over half (56%) of the on-reservation jobs

TABLE V-1  
PUBLIC AGENCY EMPLOYMENT ON THE CROW RESERVATION

<u>Public Agency</u>	<u>Number of People Employed By Each Agency</u>			
	<u>Crows</u>	<u>Other Indians</u>	<u>Non-Indians</u>	<u>Total</u>
Crow Tribe and Tribal Programs				
Crow Tribe	30	--	--	30
Adult Education	12	--	3	15
Head Start	36	--	3	39
Water Resource Commission	2	--	--	2
Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP)	16	--	--	16
V.I.S.T.A.	1	1	--	2
Community Health Representatives (CHR's)	18	--	--	18
Central Education Committee				
Comprehensive Oral Language Development	10	--	--	10
Research and Development	--	--	1	1
Teacher Training	3	--	--	3
Detoxification	7	--	--	7
Alcoholism	9	--	--	9
Natural Resource Development	8	--	--	8
Office of Native American Programs (ONAP)	9	--	--	9
Food Stamp Program	9	--	--	9
Personnel Officer/Youth	2	--	--	2
Management Improvement	4	1	--	5
Tribal Programs Officer	2	--	--	2
Housing Authority	6	--	--	6
Aid to Tribal Government	6	--	--	6
Manpower	248	--	--	248
Indian Action Team	41	--	1	42
Tribal Planning District	3	1	--	4
Crow Impact Office	31	--	--	31
Commodity Program <sup>a</sup>	--	--	--	--
Sub-total	513	3	8	524
Federal Government				
Bureau of Indian Affairs	56	11	17	84
Indian Health Service	50	19	20	89
Bighorn Canyon National Recreational Area	6	2	24	32
Custer Battlefield National Park	2	--	9	11
Bureau of Reclamation <sup>a</sup>	--	--	--	--
Sub-total	114	32	70	216

TABLE V-1 (continued)

## PUBLIC AGENCY EMPLOYMENT ON THE CROW RESERVATION

<u>Public Agency</u>	<u>Number of People Employed By Each Agency</u>			
	<u>Crows</u>	<u>Other Indians</u>	<u>Non-Indians</u>	<u>Total</u>
Schools				
Pretty Eagle	19	2	--	21
Kinsman Indian School	14	2	2	18
Lodge Grass School District	16	2	48	66
Crow Public School	16	--	21	37
Bilingual	9	--	1	10
Fort Smith Elementary	1	--	8	9
Pryor Elementary School and High School	24	--	11	35
Wyola Elementary <sup>a</sup>	--	--	--	--
St. Charles <sup>a</sup>	--	--	--	--
Sub-total	99	6	91	196
State				
WIN-TAT	2	--	2	4
Montana State Vocational Rehabilitation <sup>b</sup>	--	--	--	--
Sub-total	2	--	2	4
Other				
Utility Sub-stations (2) <sup>a</sup>	--	--	--	--
Lodge Grass Police <sup>a</sup>	--	--	--	--
G&R Construction <sup>c</sup>	--	--	--	--
TOTALS	728	41	171	940

<sup>a</sup> Information is lacking for these seven programs and agencies, which were not reached in the public agency survey.

<sup>b</sup> This program operates with staff donations from other reservation agencies. These staff members were reported on the survey by their parent program.

<sup>c</sup> This program was not operating at the time of the survey, but did fill out information other than employment figures.

available through public agencies.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Indian Health Service (IHS) are the two biggest federal employers on the reservation, each providing over 80 jobs apiece. In total, federal programs provide 23% of all public agency jobs. The schools are moderately large employers averaging 28 jobs apiece. Schools account for just under 21% of the public agency jobs. The state provides only a very few on-reservation public agency jobs, less than one-half of one percent.

Not only do the tribe and its programs supply the majority (56%) of jobs on the reservation which are available through public sources, but they also offer more employment to Crow tribal members than do all the federal and state agencies and the schools combined. Just over 70% of all public agency jobs held by Crows are with the various tribal programs. Again, Manpower is the biggest tribal employer, with all 248 of its jobs held by Crows at the time of the survey. The federal agencies (including the BIA and IHS) supply only 16% of the jobs held by Crows and the schools supply only 14%. Over all, Crow tribal members hold almost 78% of all jobs available through public agencies on the reservation. (See Table V-2; also Table V-3).

Relatively few members of other tribes are employed by public agencies on the reservation. Less than 5% of the jobs are held by persons of other tribes. Federal agencies are the



TABLE V-2

PUBLIC AGENCY JOBS SUPPLIED BY EACH TYPE OF PUBLIC  
AGENCY ON THE CROW RESERVATION

	<u>Jobs Held</u>					
	<u>By Crows</u>		<u>By Other Indians</u>		<u>By Non-Indians</u>	
<u>Public Agency</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Tribe and Tribal Programs	70.5%	(513)	7.3%	(3)	4.7%	(8)
Federal Government	15.7	(114)	78.0	(32)	40.9	(70)
Schools	13.6	(99)	14.6	(6)	53.2	(91)
State	0.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	1.2	(2)
TOTALS <sup>a</sup>	100.1%	(728)	99.9%	(41)	100.0%	(171)

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

**TABLE V-3**

<sup>a</sup> Total may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

biggest employer of these other Indian people.

About 18% of the public agency jobs are held by non-Indians. Both the federal government and the schools are the main on-reservation employers of non-Indians.

Table V-3 shows that 98% of all people employed by the tribe and tribal programs are Crows. The federal government and the schools each have a work force made up of about half Crows and half non-Crows.

In summary, the tribe and its programs are the biggest public agency employer and the biggest, on-reservation employer of Crow tribal members.

## 2. Public Agency Jobs and Wages

Information on the types of jobs which people hold with the public agencies and on the wages they receive for these jobs is based on the responses of the 33 public agencies which answered the complete survey. These 33 programs and offices are 73% of all public agencies on the reservation, and they employ an estimated 86% of all people who hold jobs with the public agencies.

### a. Jobs

Public agencies primarily employ people in laborer, service,

professional-technical, and clerical positions, although the distribution of these jobs among male workers is different from the distribution among female workers. Over 40% of men employed by public agencies work as laborers; 17% hold service jobs; 14% hold professional-technical jobs, and 11% are managers and administrators. Women, on the other hand, are divided among service (24%), professional-technical (24%), laborer (24%), and clerical (21%) positions. (See Table V-4.)

Crow tribal members are most frequently employed as laborers by the public agencies. Almost 40% of all public agency jobs held by Crows are in the laborer category; 23% involve service work, and 17% are clerical in nature, while only 8% are professional-technical or managerial-administrative. In contrast, 37% of the public agency jobs held by members of other tribes and 70% held by non-Indians are professional-technical in nature. Members of other tribes also work particularly in service and clerical positions. Non-Indians work to some extent as managers and administrators, besides in professional-technical capacities. (See Table V-5.)

It is in the professional-technical area that non-Crows hold the majority of public agency jobs. In all the other occupational categories, Crows hold at least 70% of the jobs. For example, 98% of all laborers and 89% of all service and clerical workers employed by the public agencies are Crow tribal members.

TABLE V-4  
OCCUPATIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED BY PUBLIC  
AGENCIES ON THE CROW RESERVATION

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Men (N=415)</u>		<u>Women (N=414)</u>		<u>All Persons (N=829)</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Professional- Technical	14.2%	(59)	23.9%	(99)	19.1%	(158)
Managers And Administrators	11.1	(46)	6.5	(27)	8.8	(73)
Clerical	9.2	(38)	20.8	(86)	15.0	(124)
Craftsmen And Foremen	5.5	(23)	0.2	(1)	2.9	(24)
Transport Operatives	1.9	(8)	0.5	(2)	1.2	(10)
Operatives, Excluding Transport	---	--	---	--	---	--
Laborers	41.0	(170)	23.9	(99)	32.4	(269)
Service Workers	17.1	(71)	24.2	(100)	20.6	(171)
TOTALS	100.0%	(415)	100.0%	(414)	100.0%	(829)

TABLE V-5

CROW AND NON-CROW EMPLOYMENT IN RESERVATION PUBLIC AGENCIES BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Ethnic Group						All Persons (N=829)	
	Crows (N=663)		Other Indians (N=38)		Non-Indians (N=128)			
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Professional- Technical	8.3%	(55)	36.8%	(14)	69.5%	(89)	19.1%	(158)
Managers And Administrators	8.1	(54)	2.6	(1)	14.1	(18)	8.8	(73)
Clerical	16.7	(111)	21.1	(8)	3.9	(5)	15.0	(124)
Craftsmen And Foremen	2.6	(17)	7.9	(3)	3.1	(4)	2.9	(24)
Transport Operatives	1.5	(10)	---	--	---	--	1.2	(10)
Operatives, Exclud- ing Transport	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--
Laborers	39.8	(264)	5.3	(2)	2.3	(3)	32.4	(269)
Service Workers	22.9	(152)	26.3	(10)	7.0	(9)	20.6	(171)
TOTALS <sup>a</sup>	99.9%	(663)	100.0%	(38)	99.9%	(128)	100.0%	(829)

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

Table V-6 shows what proportion of jobs in each occupational category is held by Crows, by members of other tribes, and by non-Indians.

The 33 public agencies which answered the survey reported a total of 829 employees. The larger number, 92%, are working full time; 8% are working part time. An assessment of the year around stability of public agency jobs is presented later in this chapter.

b. Wages

There is a big difference between the average wages paid to Crow and non-Crow employees of public agencies. Crow tribal members average only \$3.26 per hour compared to the \$4.75 per hour average for other tribal members and the \$6.07 per hour average for non-Indians. This means that Crow tribal members are making an average of between \$1.49 and \$2.80 less per hour than are non-Crows.

The low mean wages paid to Crows are a reflection of the many Crow tribal members who are holding low paying jobs in the public agencies. The largest occupational category-- laborers-- has 264 reported Crow workers making an average wage of \$2.34 an hour. This is the lowest average wage of any occupational group. (See Table V-7.) In fact, for Crow employees, the

TABLE V-6  
OCCUPATIONS IN RESERVATION PUBLIC AGENCIES HELD BY  
ETHNIC GROUP

Occupation	Ethnic Group							
	Crows		Other Indians		Non-Indians		TOTALS <sup>a</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Professional- Technical	34.8%	(55)	8.9	(14)	56.3	(89)	100.0%	(158)
Managers & Administrators	74.0%	(54)	1.4	(1)	24.7	(18)	100.1%	(73)
Clerical	89.5%	(111)	6.5	(8)	4.0	(5)	100.0%	(124)
Craftsmen & Foremen	70.8%	(17)	12.5	(3)	16.7	(4)	100.0%	(24)
Transport Operatives	100.0%	(10)	---	--	---	--	100.0%	(10)
Operatives, Exclud- ing Transport	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--
Laborers	98.1%	(264)	0.7	(2)	1.1	(3)	99.9%	(269)
Service Workers	88.9%	(152)	5.8	(10)	5.3	(9)	100.0%	(171)
All Occupations	80.0%	(663)	4.6	(38)	15.4	(128)	100.0%	(829)

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.



TABLE V-7

AVERAGE WAGES PAID TO RESERVATION PUBLIC AGENCY EMPLOYEES BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Ethnic Group							
	Crows		Other Indians		Non-Indians		All Persons	
	Mean Wages	No.	Mean Wages	No.	Mean Wages	No.	Mean Wages	No.
Professional, Technical	\$4.60	(55)	\$4.88	(14)	\$6.34	(89)	\$5.60	(158)
Managerial & Administrative	6.07	(54)	7.50	(1)	6.30	(18)	6.15	(73)
Clerical	3.40	(111)	3.81	(8)	3.95	(5)	3.45	(124)
Craftsmen & Foremen	5.85	(17)	5.92	(3)	7.25	(4)	6.09	(24)
Transport Operatives	2.85	(10)	----	--	----	--	2.85	(10)
Operatives, Excluding Transport	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--
Laborers	2.34	(264)	3.25	(2)	4.25	(3)	2.37	(269)
Service Workers	<u>3.00</u>	<u>(152)</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>4.16</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>3.18</u>	<u>(171)</u>
TOTALS	\$3.26	(663)	\$4.75	(38)	\$6.07	(128)	\$3.76	(829)

lower the average wage, the more people who are found working at the particular job paying that wage. Whereas, for non-Indian employees, the higher the average wage the more people who work at the job. So, for example, 89 (out of 128) non-Indians are working at an average of \$6.34 per hour in professional-technical positions.

The overall average wage paid to all public agency employees is \$3.76 per hour, 65¢ less than the U.S. average of \$4.41 per hour.<sup>4</sup> The Crow average wage at \$3.26 falls \$1.15 below the U.S. average wage, whereas members of other tribes and non-Indians both make more than the U.S. average, \$4.75 and \$6.07, respectively.

Wages vary not only by occupation and ethnic group, but also by sex (Table V-8). Crow women receive the lowest average wage paid to public agency employees; they average \$3.19 per hour, while non-Indian men receive the highest mean wage, \$6.31 per hour, almost twice the average hourly wage paid to Crow women. A comparison of average wages paid to men and women who work for the reservation public agencies is presented in the following chart:

<u>Sex and Ethnic Group of Public Agency Employee</u>	<u>Average Hourly Wage</u>
Crow women	\$3.19
Crow men	\$3.32
Other tribes, women	\$4.56
Other tribes, men	\$5.17
Non-Indian women	\$5.87
Non-Indian men	\$6.31

TABLE V-8  
OCCUPATION AND WAGE SUMMARY BY SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP FOR CROW  
RESERVATION PUBLIC AGENCIES

Occupation	<u>Females</u>							
	<u>Crows</u>		<u>Other Indians</u>		<u>Non-Indians</u>		<u>All Persons</u>	
	<u>Mean Wage</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Mean Wage</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Mean Wage</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Mean Wage</u>	<u>No.</u>
Professional, Technical	\$4.34	(34)	\$4.97	(8)	\$6.23	(57)	\$5.48	(99)
Managers, Administrators	5.73	(22)	----	--	5.65	(5)	5.72	(27)
Clerical	3.32	(75)	3.81	(8)	2.92	(3)	3.29	(86)
Craftsmen, Foremen	----	--	3.75	(1)	----	--	3.75	(1)
Transport Operatives	2.25	(2)	----	--	----	--	2.25	(2)
Operatives, Excluding Transport	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--
Laborers	2.25	(99)	----	--	----	--	2.25	(99)
Service Workers	3.85	(85)	4.94	(9)	4.13	(6)	3.29	(100)
TOTALS	\$3.19	(317)	\$4.56	(26)	\$5.87	(71)	\$3.73	(414)

Occupation	<u>Males</u>							
	<u>Crows</u>		<u>Other Indians</u>		<u>Non-Indians</u>		<u>All Persons</u>	
	<u>Mean Wage</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Mean Wage</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Mean Wage</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Mean Wage</u>	<u>No.</u>
Professional, Technical	\$5.00	(21)	\$4.75	(6)	\$6.53	(32)	\$5.81	(59)
Managers, Administrators	6.29	(32)	7.50	(1)	6.56	(13)	6.40	(46)
Clerical	3.55	(36)	----	--	5.50	(2)	3.66	(38)
Craftsmen, Foremen	5.85	(17)	7.00	(2)	7.25	(4)	6.20	(23)
Transport Operatives	3.00	(8)	----	--	----	--	3.00	(8)
Operatives, Excluding Transport	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--
Laborers	2.39	(165)	3.25	(2)	4.25	(3)	2.43	(170)
Service Workers	2.94	(67)	5.50	(1)	4.25	(3)	3.03	(71)
TOTALS	\$3.32	(346)	\$5.17	(12)	\$6.31	(57)	\$3.79	(415)

All women employed by the public agencies average \$3.73 per hour, while all men employees average \$3.79 per hour. Women also receive a lower mean wage than do men in the same occupational category (the only exceptions are service work for Crows and professional-technical positions for members of other tribes).

Chapter III presented survey results which show that Crow tribal members, men and women alike, have educational levels closely comparable to the U.S. population as a whole. Yet Crows are concentrated in the low paying and less skilled public agency positions. The Crow Tribe would clearly benefit from a substantial upgrading of wage levels in public agency employment and from an increased number of public agency jobs which have diverse educational and training requirements and which are filled at all levels by Crow tribal members.

### 3. Funding Characteristics of the Public Agencies

The 33 agencies which answered the survey supervise a total of 61 separately funded projects. Most of these projects (87%) are established and operate on continuous funding; only 13% are pilot projects. However, the agencies report that the funding levels for 69% of their projects are subject to change from one grant period to the next. In general, the variation

is towards an increase in the level of funding (42% of the projects); while 27% of the projects are experiencing a decrease in their funding levels. Another 30% of the projects operate with more or less constant funding expectations, although this could actually mean a relative decrease in operating funds each year if the grants are not adjusted to keep pace with the annual rate of inflation.

Most of the 61 projects are operating on federal grants. Federal funds support 42 of the projects, while grants from state, private, or a combination of sources support the other 11 projects for which there is information.

The current annual budgets of projects are almost all under \$200,000; and a substantial number are under \$50,000.

The following chart summarizes grant levels:

<u>Level of Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Number of Projects Reporting</u>
Up to \$50,000	19
\$50,001-100,000	13
\$100,001-150,000	5
\$150,001-200,000	5
\$200,001-250,000	2
\$250,001-300,000	1
Over \$300,000	1
No Information	<u>15</u>
TOTAL	61

4. Duration of Employment Provided By the Public Agencies

Thirteen, or 39%, of the 33 public agencies which answered the survey reported that the number of people they employ varies over the year. The other 20 agencies maintain a constant number of employees on their payroll the year around. However, the employment variation reported by the thirteen programs is considerable, since it involves 346 jobs. This means that 42% of the positions available through the reporting public agencies do not last for a full 12 months and that a sizeable number of people experience underemployment and cannot count on stable and continuous year around employment.

Five programs reported that their high period of employment is during the summer, while for 7 programs summer is their low period. The programs with a summer peak in their employment hire both adults and young people to fill a total of 243 summer season jobs (including many construction and laborer positions). Schools are the main contributors to summer unemployment among the public agencies.

In the fall, winter, and spring, schools and educational programs reach full employment levels and are among the 8 agencies which reported their employment peak in these seasons. Another 7 programs reported that they employ their fewest workers during winter, and for some their low employment period

stretches from fall through winter and into spring (the high summer employers are among the programs whose off-season lasts for 9 months).

Public agencies provide about 80% of all jobs available to Crow tribal members on the reservation. Yet the public agency survey has shown that these jobs are typically low-paying, are too often of short duration, and assume levels of education and training below the actual qualifications of many Crow people. The results point to four main areas of needed improvement in existing public agency employment on the reservation: higher wage scales, more long term employment (both year around and year-to-year stability), a more diversified and expanding occupational structure, and priority given to Crow people in hiring, advancement, and training.

FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER V

- <sup>1</sup> Chapter III discusses employment results of the family survey in detail.
- <sup>2</sup> The public agencies who were interviewed on the survey include: Adult Education, Head Start, Water Resource Commission, T.W.E.P., V.I.S.T.A., C.H.R., C.O.L.D., Research and Development, Teacher Training, Detoxification, Alcoholism, Natural Resource Development, O.N.A.P., Food Stamps, Personnel Officer/Youth, Tribal Programs Officer, Housing Authority, Aid to Tribal Government, Manpower, Indian Action Team, Tribal Planning District, Crow Impact Office, BIA, IHS, Custer Battlefield National Park, Pretty Eagle School, Kinsman Indian School, Lodge Grass School District, Crow Public School, Bilingual, and WIN-TAT, Montana State Vocational Rehabilitation, and G & R Construction.

Five agencies were contacted by phone and gave information on the number of workers they employ. These five employers were: Crow Tribal Office, Management Improvement, Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Fort Smith Elementary School, and Pryor Elementary and High Schools.
- <sup>3</sup> The reader should note that the occupational categories used in evaluating the public agency survey differ somewhat from those used in evaluating the family survey. The differences can be seen by comparing the two sets of occupational definitions presented in Appendix C. Mostly, the differences are in the coding of teacher aides and heavy equipment operators. Teacher aides were classed as clerical workers when the family survey was coded and as service workers in the public agency survey codes. Heavy equipment operators were classed as other operatives in the family survey and as craftsmen in the public agency codes.
- <sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, personal communication.



## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY

Many topics have been covered in this report, but one topic that keeps coming up and affects all the others in its immediate and long-range importance to the Crow Tribe is the reservation economy. People's current experiences as well as most of their expectations for themselves and their children can be directly related to the present and future state of the reservation economy. The Crow economy, then, is the best place to begin a summary of the data and issues which have been covered in this report.

The Crow economy has a number of important features which affect much of reservation life. As it presently exists it depends heavily on outside sources of funding for employment. At the same time the reservation economy is unbalanced by massive unemployment. Further, it is an undiversified economy, with a work force that labors primarily for low wages in unskilled positions. Almost 80% of all employment on the reservation is provided by the various public agencies, many of which are funded by federal, state, private or other outside sources. The remaining 20% is provided by private businesses

and self-employment. All employers together, however, provide jobs to less than 60% of adult Crow tribal members seeking work. This high unemployment rate of over 40% has resulted in a labor force participation rate that is less than the national average. Not only are there relatively few people working, but there are also relatively few people actively looking for work because of discouragement over the shortage of jobs.

The concentration of employment in public agencies influences to a great extent the kinds of jobs which people work at. Typically Crow tribal members hold laborer, clerical, or service positions, and to a lesser extent professional-technical positions. Most of these jobs are low-paying and do not require high levels of education or training, which is in contrast to the considerable educational attainments which Crows, particularly younger Crows, have achieved and the higher pay levels they should be able to get. The average wage received by Crow tribal members from all employment sources is \$3.98 per hour, while the public agencies pay an average of \$3.26 per hour. The general experience, then, is to receive a wage that is less than the national average of \$4.41 per hour.

The low wages received by tribal members and the high rate

of unemployment which they experience translate into family and individual incomes which are considerably below the national figures. Crow median family income is \$4500 a year (from all income sources), while the U.S. figure is \$13,720, over three times higher. In fact, almost one-fourth of all Crow families exist on a yearly combined income of less than \$2000. Families rely primarily on earned income; the reported non-wage income is considerably less than earnings from jobs. So, for example, the median earned annual income of those family heads who worked is \$5152, while median income from lease payments for those people who received such income is \$783 per year and from other non-wage sources is \$958 a year for those people who received such income. It is clear that lease payments and other non-wage income do not provide people with a reason to stay unemployed nor do they help much towards tiding people over periods of unemployment.

Another significant aspect of the Crow economy is the extent to which relatively few people hold their jobs for a long period of time. Short job tenure relates both to characteristics of the primary employers (fluctuating funding of public agencies) and to characteristics of the jobs they provide (seasonal, undiversified, unskilled, and low-paying).

In spite of the limited range and number of jobs available and in spite of the low pay received for most of these

jobs, Crow tribal members still prefer to live and work on or close by the reservation. Almost 60% of Crow people who now live on the reservation have at some time in their lives lived off the reservation because of schooling or because of employment. However, these people returned home and are among the 85% of Crows who said they prefer to live on the reservation.

Another dimension is added by education. In general, Crows are over-qualified for the jobs they hold on the reservation. Over 30% of employed Crows have some college education, and yet only about 18% hold jobs which require higher education. The high paying and skilled or professional jobs which exist on the reservation are often held by non-Crows. How far a Crow tribal member goes in school does make some difference in the kind of job he or she can get in the reservation economy, of course, though it is particularly those Crows with four or more years of college who are able to get jobs, wages and incomes which match their level of education. A number of Crow people have also had job training, either on-the-job or vocational training. These people, however, often are working in jobs which do not utilize their training. It is often the case, then, that Crow people do not get the job or wage and income one would expect for their educational

or training background.

The problems of unemployment and of matching people to jobs (based on their interest, education and training) are heightened by the large number of young people who compose the reservation population. Half of all Crows on the reservation are younger than 20 years old. It is also the younger generations of Crows who are completing higher levels of education. The future will see more Crow people than ever before, and of these a greater number will be more highly educated. This will subsequently increase not only the demand for jobs but also the desire that these jobs reflect the educational qualifications of the Crow people of the future.

One measure of the health and self-sufficiency of any economy is the amount of internal dollar turn-over. Crow tribal members, however, spend a large portion of their income off the reservation. Food is generally purchased in Hardin, and other goods are generally bought in Billings. Crows recognize that creating tribal businesses on the reservation would boost their economy. People's shopping at home could support a broader and more diversified job pool for Crows and could lead to a greater retention of income dollars for use in further business and job expansion, in government operation, and in meeting social needs. It is for these sorts of reasons that

Crows show such strong support for establishing local businesses that are owned and run by the tribe (particularly grocery and clothing stores, laundromats, and cafes).

What part could resource development play in building up the strength and self-sufficiency of the Crow economy? People expressed themselves on a variety of issues relating to resource, and more particularly coal, development. When asked what one reservation resource they would like to see developed, Crow tribal members chose agricultural resources most often (53%), then recreational and tourist development (17%), coal resource development (mining) third (14%), and the building of energy plants least often (0.4%).

To understand why coal was not people's first choice for resource development on the reservation, it is necessary to examine people's answers to a wide range of questions about coal development. The majority of Crow tribal members believe that reservation coal development will change their own personal way of life and the way of life of the tribe as a whole.

The changes which Crow people are hopeful will occur as a result of coal development are those which relate to an improved Crow economy and to an up-grading of Crow education, schools, and housing. People expect first and foremost that coal development could bring more money and income and more

jobs to the Crow people. The reasons behind people's expectations of economic improvement are clear from the preceding review of the existing state of the Crow economy. People's expectations of improved housing are a reflection of their widespread dissatisfaction with the current housing situation on the reservation. Crow people would like to see more comfortable and well made houses built to relieve the housing shortage and to upgrade the quality of existing housing. People's expectations of improved education and schools are a reflection of their hope that even greater numbers of young people will obtain higher education and training to use in the service of the tribe than are doing so now, that a community college will be built on the reservation, and that the local school facilities will be upgraded and their curricula will provide a solid educational background to Crow students.

Crow people are not certain, however, that the anticipated benefits of coal development will actually occur. They are also acutely aware of the possible negative effects of coal development on the reservation. People's greatest concern is that a large influx of outsiders will occur, resulting in overpopulation, in a loss of control by the tribe over its reservation, and in social dislocation (such as an increase in crime and alcoholism). People also expressed a strong

concern that environmental deterioration will result from reservation coal development.

People are split over whether they would allow reservation land to be disturbed by strip mining. But if mining occurs, most people believe the land should be restored to full agricultural and grazing use. People are in substantial opposition to the building of a power plant on the reservation, perhaps because of fears that it will cause both environmental and social damage.

In summary, Crow people are concerned that their decisions on resource development will benefit and strengthen the tribe economically and socially and that damage to the Crow way of life, to the traditional culture and language, and to the reservation environment be avoided or minimized. The Crow Tribe has still to decide upon and take a final course of action on developing its coal and other reservation resources. Most Crow people believe that further information is needed to evaluate wisely the effects of development.



APPENDIX A

CROW IMPACT STUDY

FAMILY AND FAMILY HEAD QUESTIONNAIRE

1. SECTION A
2. SECTION B
3. SECTION C
4. SECTION D
5. SECTION E

CROW IMPACT STUDY OFFICE

P.O. Box 430

Crow Agency, Montana 59022

Phone: 638-2929

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DISTRICT: \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION:    A    B    C    D    E

Your Code Number	House Number	Family Number	Office Code
<input type="text"/>	- <input type="text"/>	- <input type="text"/>	- <input type="text"/>

SECTION A

A. Please list each member of household:

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD	AGE	ENROLLMENT	CURRENTLY EMPLOYED		IF YES, FULL PART	
			YES	NO	TIME	TIME
1. Head						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						
14.						
15.						

B. Total number of persons in house \_\_\_\_\_

C. Total number of your own family \_\_\_\_\_

D. Total Number of families \_\_\_\_\_

E. Personal Data Sheet (This page and the next two pages are for the family head to answer for himself or herself)

1. Family No. \_\_\_\_\_
2. (This question was deleted.)
3. Family Head: Sex \_\_\_\_\_
4. Education \_\_\_\_\_ (No. of years of school completed; if GED, write GED) If College, fill in below:
5. College No. of years \_\_\_\_\_  
Major \_\_\_\_\_  
Degree \_\_\_\_\_
6. Have you ever worked, in the past, as an apprentice or had any on-the-job training?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

7. What kind of work was it?	Date of work	Was training completed?	Months worked
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

8. Have you ever had any other vocational or job training--including any training you got in the military, high school or a vocational or business school?

a. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

b. If yes, what were you trained to do?

Type of training	1/Years Date	2/Was course completed? yes / no	3/worked at it yes/no	4/number of months
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

- 1/ Date of course.
- 2/ Did you finish the course or did something prevent you from finishing it.
- 3/ Have you ever worked at a job where you had an opportunity to use this training.
- 4/ How long did you work at jobs using that training?

9. Employment (Beginning at the present and going back to January '75)

Job #1 Date: From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

A. Type of work \_\_\_\_\_

B. Employer \_\_\_\_\_

C. Location of job \_\_\_\_\_

D. Nature of job:

Full time \_\_\_\_\_

Part time \_\_\_\_\_ Number of hours per week \_\_\_\_\_

Total number of months on the job \_\_\_\_\_

E. Salary \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per \_\_\_\_\_.

Job #2 Date: From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

A. Type of work \_\_\_\_\_

B. Employer \_\_\_\_\_

C. Location of job \_\_\_\_\_

D. Nature of job:

full time \_\_\_\_\_

part time \_\_\_\_\_ Number of hours per week \_\_\_\_\_

Total number of months on the job \_\_\_\_\_

E. Salary \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per \_\_\_\_\_.

Job #3 Date: From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

A. Type of work \_\_\_\_\_

B. Employer \_\_\_\_\_

C. Location of job \_\_\_\_\_

D. Nature of job:

Full time \_\_\_\_\_

Part time \_\_\_\_\_ Number of hours per week \_\_\_\_\_

Total number of months on the job \_\_\_\_\_

E. Salary \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per \_\_\_\_\_.

Any other jobs from January 1975 to present?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, ---- approximate number of additional jobs: \_\_\_\_\_

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, what type? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Is there any other kind of work for which you feel qualified?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, what type? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Of all the work you have done, which do you prefer to do for a living?

12. Personal Income (calendar year 1975: Jan. to Dec. 1975)

AMOUNT	EMPLOYMENT	LEASE	OTHER
\$ 0 - 999			
\$1000 - 2999			
\$3000 - 4999			
\$5000 - 6999			
\$7000 - 8999			
\$9000 - 10,999			
\$11,000 - 12,999			
\$13,000 - 14,999			
\$15,000 and over			
Specify Other income			

EMPLOYMENT DATA

(For each person who has a job any time from the present to January 1975)

13. a. Person employed (Relationship to Family Head)					
b. Age					
c. Sex					
d. Education					
e. Type of work					
f. Employer					
g. Location of job					
h. Full-time or Part-time: No. Hours/week					
i. Salary/wage					
j. Date Started					
k. Date Ended					
l. Total No. of Months at Job					
m. Total Earnings Calendar Year 1975 (Jan-Dec. 1975)					
n. Other Income 1975 Source: (Lease, So. Se., Welfare, etc) Amount:					

INSTRUCTIONS: If you had more than one job since January 1975, use next column and fill out e through l and put job #2 etc. in column a.

14. Have you ever lived off this reservation?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, where have you lived, how many years did you live there and why were you living there?

Place	Month/Year (from _____ To _____)	Reason

15. Have you lived elsewhere on this reservation?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, where else have you lived on this reservation, for how long and why were you living there?

Place	Month/Year (From _____ To _____)	Reason

16. Which of the following describes this house?

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. (This selection was deleted.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. Frame house
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. Trailer house
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. Log house
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. Modular house
- \_\_\_\_\_ f. Other or combination of above, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

17. How long have you lived in this house?

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Less than 6 months
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. 6 months but less than one year
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. One year but less than five years
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. 5 but less than 10 years
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. 10 but less than 15 years
- \_\_\_\_\_ f. 15 but less than 25 years
- \_\_\_\_\_ g. 25 years or longer

18. (This question was deleted.)

19. Do you own, rent or just live in this house?

You own: \_\_\_\_\_; Rent or help maintain: \_\_\_\_\_; live in: \_\_\_\_\_



20. How old is this House? \_\_\_\_\_ years.
21. Do you have a basement which is used as part of your living quarters?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
22. Number of rooms including finished basement \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Number of bathrooms \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Does your house have:
- a. Electricity Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Primary source of heat from \_\_\_\_\_  
a. coal burner  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. wood burner  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. gas - propane  
\_\_\_\_\_ d. fuel oil  
\_\_\_\_\_ e. electricity  
\_\_\_\_\_ f. other, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Water from \_\_\_\_\_  
a. well  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. public system  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. no water source nearby  
\_\_\_\_\_ d. spring  
\_\_\_\_\_ e. stream
- d. Do you have indoor plumbing?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Partly \_\_\_\_\_  
What are your average monthly total utility bills not including telephone)? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Telephone:  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
25. Who owns the land on which your house is sitting?  
\_\_\_\_\_ a. yourself  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. another member of your household, please, specify:  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. tribe  
\_\_\_\_\_ d. relative  
\_\_\_\_\_ e. non-relative Indian  
\_\_\_\_\_ f. non-Crow  
\_\_\_\_\_ g. other who? \_\_\_\_\_

26. How far is the house from paved road?
27. Are you satisfied with your present housing?
- ☐ a. Fully satisfied; do not feel anything needs to be done to it.
  - ☐ b. Partly satisfied; house needs remodeling, repair, or something else
  - ☐ c. Not satisfied at all; would like to get new housing please explain:
28. How much are your monthly payments for rent or purchase of this house \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Do you own any vehicles?
- Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
- Number of cars \_\_\_\_\_
- Number of pickups \_\_\_\_\_
- Number of trucks \_\_\_\_\_
30. Has transportation ever been a problem in getting or holding a job?
- Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
31. (This question was deleted.)
32. (This question was deleted.)
33. Are you presently satisfied with the Crow police or law and order court system?
- Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_
- a. If no, how do you suggest it can be improved.
- What type of recreation facilities would you like to have in your community?
- Are you presently satisfied with the recreation facilities in your community?
- Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
- If no, what recreation facilities do you suggest for your community?

34. Most of the time in what town do you shop for:

Food \_\_\_\_\_

Clothing \_\_\_\_\_

Large appliances like freezers or washers \_\_\_\_\_

Small appliances like toasters or small heaters \_\_\_\_\_

Automobiles or auto parts \_\_\_\_\_

Ranch and Farm supplies \_\_\_\_\_

Building and Construction supplies \_\_\_\_\_

Subsistence Questions

35. Do you operate a farm or ranch?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

36. If you do not now farm or ranch, would you do so if you had access to the land and the money for stock and equipment to get started?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

37. If you do operate a farm or ranch, please answer the following questions:

(1) How much of your family income comes from your operation?

\_\_\_\_\_ a. less than  $\frac{1}{4}$

\_\_\_\_\_ b.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$

\_\_\_\_\_ c. more than  $\frac{1}{2}$

38. (This question was deleted.)

39. Total number of acres you operate as a farm/ranch? \_\_\_\_\_

40. Livestock: Number of head of livestock in your farm/ranch operation right now?

- a. Cattle: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Sheep: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Mule: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Chicken: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Horse: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Goat: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Milk Cow: \_\_\_\_\_
- h. Ducks, geese: \_\_\_\_\_
- i. Hogs/pigs: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Other: \_\_\_\_\_

41. Do you usually raise most of your own feed?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

42. Do you have your own farm/ranch equipment?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Partly \_\_\_\_\_

43. What major equipment have you bought or replaced in the last year?

Tractor \_\_\_\_\_ Truck \_\_\_\_\_ Implements \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION B

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1. For your own use, does anyone in the household:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ hunt  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_ fish  
 c. \_\_\_\_\_ raise a vegetable garden  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_ collect wild fruits or berries  
 e. \_\_\_\_\_ collect vegetables or herbs  
 f. \_\_\_\_\_ other, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What do you think are some of the best businesses the Crow as a tribe could get into that would keep more money on the reservation?

	YES	NO	UNSURE	WHERE
a. grocery store				
b. clothing store				
c. laundromat				
d. cafe				
e. bank				
f. public utilities				
g. insurance				
h. implement dealers				
i. credit union				
j. automobile dealer				
k. construction materials				
L. OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:				

As you know, this is a time of important decisions for our tribe, decisions about the future for us and our children. Many of these decisions are related to our economic situation both as a tribe and as individuals. We would like your thoughts and ideas about change and development.

3. What resources do you feel should be developed inside the reservation boundaries?

1. ☐ Agriculture
2. ☐ Recreation and tourism
3. ☐ Factories
4. ☐ Coal mining
5. ☐ Oil, gas, or other mineral development
6. ☐ Timber
7. ☐ Energy plants
8. ☐ Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. (This question was deleted.)

5. Who do you think should control all major development of resources on the reservation? (please choose only one)

- ☐ No development should take place
- ☐ BIA
- ☐ State
- ☐ Federal
- ☐ Individual landowners
- ☐ Tribal Council
- ☐ Tribal Administration
- ☐ No one
- ☐ Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. (This question was deleted.)

7. Who do you think should represent the individual tribal landowners in negotiating agreements? (please choose only one)

☐ No resource development should take place  
☐ BIA  
☐ State  
☐ Federal  
☐ Individual landowners  
☐ Tribal Council  
☐ Tribal Administration  
☐ No one  
☐ County government  
☐ Surface leasees  
☐ Professional negotiator  
☐ Other, Please Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Don't know

8. Who do you think should represent the tribe in negotiating resource agreements (e.g. coal, gas, recreation, forests, minerals) for tribal lands? (please choose only one)

☐ No resource development should take place  
☐ BIA  
☐ State  
☐ Federal  
☐ Individual landowners  
☐ Tribal Council  
☐ Tribal Administration  
☐ No one  
☐ County government  
☐ Surface leasees  
☐ Professional negotiator  
☐ Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Don't know

9. Do you think that you have enough information right now about coal development and its effects on the reservation, or would you like to have more information?

☐ I have plenty of information right now  
☐ I want to know more about development and its effects

What would you like to know more about?

Would you like the Coal Research Project's public education information officer to come to your home to bring information and to explain about the coal development and its effects on the land, air, and water?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ (Convenient time and day \_\_\_\_\_)  
No \_\_\_\_\_

10. This question was deleted.)

11. Below is a list of possible sources of information about coal strip mining and power plant development. Please mark the ones you use most often to get information: (Please look through the entire list before answer)
- a. ☐ News media (radio, TV, newspaper)
  - b. ☐ Public meetings (not including Tribal Council)
  - c. ☐ Tribal Council
  - d. ☐ Coal or power companies
  - e. ☐ Conversations with other Crow Indians
  - f. ☐ Conversations with non-Crow
  - g. ☐ Environmental groups
  - h. ☐ Bureau of Indian Affairs
  - i. ☐ Other Federal government agencies
  - j. ☐ State government agencies
  - k. ☐ Professional negotiator
  - l. ☐ Other, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Of the above sources on information which do you most believe?
- b. Of the above sources of information which do you least believe?
12. How much more time should the tribe take to study what will happen here if mining and development proceed?
- a. ☐ no more time
  - b. ☐ 1 to 3 months
  - c. ☐ 4 to 6 months
  - d. ☐ 7 months to a year
  - e. ☐ more than one year.
13. Would you favor or oppose a continued delay on all coal-related mining and power plant construction on the reservation until more could be learned about their impacts?
- ☐ favor      ☐ oppose      ☐ undecided
14. If the Crow Tribe decides to strip mine its coal on the reservation, what type of changes (good and bad) do you foresee for the reservation?
- a. good changes: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- b. bad changes: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



15. If coal is mined on the reservation, the land surface in the mined areas will be disturbed and disrupted.

a. Do you think we should do this?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ No opinion \_\_\_\_\_

If the decision is made to mine reservation coal:

b. What should be done to the land after mining?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ left as it is after mining

b. \_\_\_\_\_ Some reclamation

c. \_\_\_\_\_ Restore it to agricultural/grazing use

d. \_\_\_\_\_ Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_ land should not be disrupted or disturbed

c. Who should be responsible for reclaiming the land?  
(please choose only one)

a. \_\_\_\_\_ Crow Tribe

b. \_\_\_\_\_ Indian landowners

c. \_\_\_\_\_ County government

d. \_\_\_\_\_ State government

e. \_\_\_\_\_ Federal government

f. \_\_\_\_\_ Mining companies

g. \_\_\_\_\_ Surface lessors

h. \_\_\_\_\_ Coal companies and industry

i. \_\_\_\_\_ don't know

j. \_\_\_\_\_ land should not be disrupted or disturbed

d. Who should decide what kind of use reclaimed land is restored to after mining -- i.e. agriculture, recreation, other industrial use, etc.? (more than one choice)

a. \_\_\_\_\_ Crow Tribe

b. \_\_\_\_\_ Indian landowners

c. \_\_\_\_\_ County government

d. \_\_\_\_\_ State government

e. \_\_\_\_\_ Federal government

f. \_\_\_\_\_ Mining companies

g. \_\_\_\_\_ Surface lessors

h. \_\_\_\_\_ Coal companies and industry

i. \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know

j. \_\_\_\_\_ land should not be disrupted or disturbed.

16. There are no coal-fired power plants or coal conversion plants on the reservation. Would you favor or oppose the construction of any such plants on the reservation?

Favor \_\_\_\_\_ Oppose \_\_\_\_\_ Undecided \_\_\_\_\_

If you are in favor:

- A. Where should the plant be built?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ on the reservation
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ near where the power is to be used (e.g. not in Montana)
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ not sure
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ other, location: \_\_\_\_\_

- B. In coal conversion, large amounts of water will be needed. Where should the energy companies get this water source?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Crow reservation water
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Off-reservation water (but near the reservation)
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Off reservation out of Crow drainages (farther away)
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ Other, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_

- C. (This question was deleted.)

- D. If the water transport system was designed to cross your land, would you allow this?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

17. The next question has to do with money obtained from coal mining (including salaries, taxes, royalties, and lease payments). Choose from the following list who you think gets the most money and who get the least.

- a. Crow Tribe
- b. Individual Crow
- c. State government
- d. Federal Government
- e. Mining companies
- f. County government
- g. Surface leasors
- h. Landowner
- i. Energy companies and industry
- j. Professional negotiator
- k. Don't know

Gets the most \_\_\_\_\_

Gets the least \_\_\_\_\_

18. Who should get the most money and who should get the least?

- a. Crow Tribe
- b. Individual Crow
- c. State government
- d. Federal Government
- e. Mining companies
- f. County government
- g. Surface leasors
- h. Landowner
- i. Energy companies and industry
- j. Professional negotiator
- k. Don't know

Should get most \_\_\_\_\_

Should get least \_\_\_\_\_

19. Have you been approached by any mining company to lease your land for mining or mining support operations?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

a. Which company \_\_\_\_\_

b. If yes, have you signed a lease?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

c. With what company? \_\_\_\_\_

- [illegible]

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Crow
2. \_\_\_\_\_ English
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

1. At home \_\_\_\_\_
2. With friends \_\_\_\_\_
3. In public \_\_\_\_\_
4. To be taught at home \_\_\_\_\_
5. To be taught in school \_\_\_\_\_

3. We would like to know what you think is happening to the Crow language. Look at the following list and answer these two (2) questions for each item.

	Is this happening?		Is it desirable?		
	1. Yes	2. No	1. Desirable	2. Okay either way	3. Undesirable
	1	2	1	2	3
a. Fewer Crow children can speak Crow.					
b. Most Crow people now speak less Crow and more English.					
c. Crow young people speak both Crow and English well.					
d. Crow people use English words when they speak Crow					
e. Teachers try to stop Crow children from speaking Crow in school.					
f. Crow children who can't speak Crow are learning to speak it at school.					
g. Crow parents speak English to their children at home so that they can do better at school.					
h. A lot of non-Crows are learning Crow.					

4. (For interviewees who speak both Crow and English)

Which language do you use in each of the following cases?

1. Always Crow, except a few English words.
2. Mostly Crow, sometimes English.
3. Both Crow and English - about equal.
4. Mostly English, sometimes Crow.
5. Always English.

(Refer to choices above)					
	1	2	3	4	5
a. When talking to another person who speaks Crow.					
b. When talking to friends of your own age who speak Crow.					
c. When talking to your children.					
d. At work.					
e. In your religion.					
f. When discussing TV programs.					
g. When discussing coal development.					

5. The following is a list of things that people consider important in life. Look at the list carefully and decide which three (3) are most important for you.

- a. A comfortable, modern home
- b. having many relatives
- c. Feeling good about oneself
- d. A good education for my children
- e. Lots of money every year
- f. Owning horses and cattle
- g. Having respect for other people
- h. Being a Crow
- i. (This selection was deleted due duplication of f above.)
- j. A job
- k. Being respected by other people
- l. Religious faith - Indian and non-Indian
- m. The natural beauty of the land
- n. Family life
- o. Other. What? \_\_\_\_\_

Most important \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd most important \_\_\_\_\_ 3rd most important \_\_\_\_\_

6. There are some things which Crows do or have that make their way of life different from the way that the non-Indians live. Look at the list below and decide how important it is for keeping the Crow way of life. If something is important, it means that the Crow way of life will be threatened if that thing is lost.

Check items that are important for yourself.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Telling Crow stories and history
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Sweat bath
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Give-away
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ Crow language
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ Fasting and vision quests
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ Crow Fair
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ Hand games
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ Tobacco Society
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ War dance
- j. \_\_\_\_\_ Clans and clan ways
- k. \_\_\_\_\_ Arrow throwing
- l. \_\_\_\_\_ Sun Dance
- m. \_\_\_\_\_ Beadwork
- n. \_\_\_\_\_ Native American Church
- o. \_\_\_\_\_ Sign language
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ Indian music
- q. \_\_\_\_\_ Pipe
- r. \_\_\_\_\_ Owl Dance
- s. \_\_\_\_\_ Shoshone or Victory Dance
- t. \_\_\_\_\_ Family ways
- u. \_\_\_\_\_ Owning feathers and featherwork
- v. \_\_\_\_\_ Other. Please describe \_\_\_\_\_

7. What, to you, are the important traditions and customs of the Crow that exist today?

8. Have any of the traditions and customs you named become somewhat different today than years ago?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

What are the changes, and what do you think has caused them?

9. Do you think those traditions and customs as they exist today can be preserved and, if so, by what means?

10. Are there any places here on your reservation that have special importance to you and which you would never want destroyed or altered in any way?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, what are they: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11.a Do you feel that the presence of coal mining or power and conversion plants on or near the reservation might change your own way of life?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

11.b Why do you feel this way? (If you feel your own life will change, in what ways will the change be)

For the better: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

For the worse: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 12.a Will the presence of coal mining or power and conversion plants on or near the reservation change the life of the Crow people as a whole?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

- 12.b Why do you feel this way? (If you feel the Crow way of life will change, in what ways will the change be for the:)

For better \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

For worse \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

13. (This question was deleted.)

14. If you were employed, and wanted to attend Crow traditional activities which one of the following would work best for you?

\_\_\_\_\_ a. work on a regular 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. schedule

\_\_\_\_\_ b. work hours and days you can set yourself.

\_\_\_\_\_ c. other, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

Education Questions

1. Do you think that there are enough Crow members on local school boards on or near the reservation?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Is school easier for Crow children now than it was when you went to school?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you think that the elementary school building Crow children use are good enough?

good enough \_\_\_\_\_  
needs fixing up \_\_\_\_\_  
needs a new building \_\_\_\_\_  
don't know \_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you think that the high school buildings Crow children use are good enough?

good enough \_\_\_\_\_  
needs fixing up \_\_\_\_\_  
needs a new building \_\_\_\_\_  
don't know \_\_\_\_\_

5. Do you think it is better for Crow students to have Crow or non-Crow teachers?

\_\_\_\_\_ All Crow  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mostly Crow  
\_\_\_\_\_ Both Crow and Non-Crow  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mostly non-Crow  
\_\_\_\_\_ All non-Crow  
\_\_\_\_\_ Doesn't matter  
\_\_\_\_\_ Don't know

6. Do you think that non-Crow teachers know of the Crow way of life?

\_\_\_\_\_ All do  
\_\_\_\_\_ Most do  
\_\_\_\_\_ Some do  
\_\_\_\_\_ None do  
\_\_\_\_\_ Don't know

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Do you think the Crow people should have their own community college where such courses as Crow Economics, Crow Culture, and Crow Language would be included as part of course offering.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

Where should it be? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Would you go or send your children to this college?

go yourself \_\_\_\_\_ send your children \_\_\_\_\_ both \_\_\_\_\_  
Would not go yourself and not sent your children \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

9. Look at the following list of education goals and decide how important you feel each should be for the schools.

Please mark 1 for important.  
or mark 2 for not important.  
or mark 3 for don't know.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ To prepare students to live and work on the reservation.  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ To help each student develop his/her abilities as much as possible.  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ To give students the skills they need to be successful off the reservation.  
d. \_\_\_\_\_ To encourage students to keep the Crow way of life.  
e. \_\_\_\_\_ To keep the Crow way of life and white man's way of life.  
f. \_\_\_\_\_ To give students a good education in basic subjects like reading, writing, math, and science.  
g. \_\_\_\_\_ Other, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. There are a number of things that children can learn in school. Apart from the basic subjects like reading, math, and science. Below is a list of some of these things. Look at the list and answer these questions.

A. Should this be taught in schools on the reservations?

	A Should be taught		
	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Self Discipline			
b. How to speak English well			
c. Crow language			
d. A sense of purpose in life			
e. Respect for other people			
f. Crow Stories and culture			
g. How to live off the reservation			
h. How to find a good career			
i. Crow religion			

C. From the list, choose the two items that you think are the most important.

Most important \_\_\_\_\_ Next most important \_\_\_\_\_

D. Are there other things that children should learn in school?  
If so, what are they? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Here is a list of various kinds of education that can be provided for people who have graduated from high school.

Please mark 1 for important or Mark 2 for not important

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ A general college education
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Technical-vocational training to learn a skill or trade
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Training to be a teacher
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ Training to teach bilingually (teaching in both Crow/Eng.)
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ Specialized training for coal mining jobs
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ General adult education courses
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ Education in professional fields that can benefit the tribe, like law, economics, medicine,
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

JOB TRAINING QUESTIONS

12. If you were to enroll in a training program for Crow people, which of the following would be useful to you?

	Useful	Not Useful	Not sure
a. Being able to be with Crow or other Indian people			
b. Knowing Crow or other Indian people will have a chance at the jobs available			
c. Having Indian counselors available to help with my problems			
d. Being able to have my family with me if we have to be away from home			
e. Living at or near where my new job will be			
f. Being able to train for a job equal to or better than the work I've done in the past			
g. Having a lot of choice among different training programs			

13. If economic development of some kind occurs on or near the reservation (the development could be in one or more areas such as timber, farming and ranching, coal, light industry), who do you think should set up any necessary training programs for tribal members?

☐ a. the tribe  
☐ b. the BIA  
☐ c. any private, outside companies involved in the development  
☐ d. Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

- 14a. Who should pay for the training programs?

☐ a. the tribe  
☐ b. the BIA  
☐ c. any private, outside companies involved in the development  
☐ d. other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Please explain why you think the training programs should be set up and paid for as you described:

- 15 a. If a well-paying job related to economic development became available and you were interested in it, but did not have the necessary skills, would you be willing to be trained for the job?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Would you be willing to be trained without pay?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

- c. Would you be willing to go off-reservation to be trained?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

- d. Do you think any training programs should be conducted on or near the reservation?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

- e. If you have not taken a training course in your favorite work what is the major reason for this?

☐ a. No jobs available in that field  
☐ b. Cost  
☐ c. Can't leave my job  
☐ d. Can't leave my family  
☐ e. No time  
☐ f. Don't want to live off the reservation  
☐ g. Don't know where that's taught  
☐ h. Don't like school  
☐ i. Poor health  
☐ j. Too old  
☐ k. Not qualified  
☐ l. Race discrimination  
☐ m. Pay is too low  
☐ n. People would look down on me  
☐ o. Physical handicap  
☐ p. My family holds me back  
☐ q. other \_\_\_\_\_

- d. Do you think any training programs should be conducted on or near the reservation?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

- e. If you have not taken a training course in your favorite work what is the major reason for this?

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. No jobs available in that field
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. Cost
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. Can't leave my job
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. Can't leave my family
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. No time
- \_\_\_\_\_ f. Don't want to live off the reservation
- \_\_\_\_\_ g. Don't know where that's taught
- \_\_\_\_\_ h. Don't like school
- \_\_\_\_\_ i. Poor health
- \_\_\_\_\_ j. Too old
- \_\_\_\_\_ k. Not qualified
- \_\_\_\_\_ l. Race discrimination
- \_\_\_\_\_ m. Pay is too low
- \_\_\_\_\_ n. People would look down on me
- \_\_\_\_\_ o. Physical handicap
- \_\_\_\_\_ p. My family holds me back
- \_\_\_\_\_ q. other \_\_\_\_\_

16. If you were in the military, have you had the opportunity to do the kind of work for which you were trained since your discharge?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Does not apply \_\_\_\_\_

Would you do that work again if it were available?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Does not apply \_\_\_\_\_

COAL DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONS:

17. Would you consider working in coal mining?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

18. Have you applied for a job with a company at Colstrip, Sarpy Creek, or Decker?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

19. Have you worked at Colstrip, Sarpy Creek or Decker?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

- 20a. If the Crow Tribe decides to go into full-scale mining, including development of conversion and power plants, would you consider moving from your present home?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

- b. If yes, where would you like to move to:

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Different part of the reservation away from mining and development area.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. Closer to mining and construction area
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. Off reservation but within 100 miles
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. Further than 100 miles
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. Where? \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION E

Medical Questions Most of these questions come from medical programs that provide service to the Crow Tribe.

1. During the past year how many people in this household have been treated by the following?

a. The Indian Health Service Clinic at Crow Agency

b. A medical doctor (other than at the IHS at Crow Agency)

Where \_\_\_\_\_

c. Others such as:

a chiropractor \_\_\_\_\_ where \_\_\_\_\_

a bone doctor \_\_\_\_\_ where \_\_\_\_\_

a nature doctor \_\_\_\_\_ where \_\_\_\_\_

d. Indian religious leader \_\_\_\_\_

e. The Big Horn Community Health Nurses \_\_\_\_\_

f. Indian Colic Doctor \_\_\_\_\_

2. Has your household ever been visited by a Big Horn Community Health nurse?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

a. If yes, please answer the next two questions.

(1) Did the community health nurse or CHR make appointments for you or your family for any medical or social agency?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, which ones:	Nurse	CHR
1. General Medical Clinic		
2. Dentist		
3. Social Worker		
4. Eye doctor		
5. Ear doctor		
6. Mental health clinic		
7. WIC programs		
8. Birth control advise		
9. Well child Clinic		
10. Maternity Clinic		
11. Other		

(2) Do you think that the community health nurse takes Crow ways of living and thinking into account when providing you or your family with service?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



3. Do you think you would not feel right if you did receive a home visit from a community health nurse?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Is the medical service you get on this reservation good enough?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

If you are not satisfied, please explain why: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

General Questions The next questions cover different subjects.

5. What do you think about the number of non-Crow on the reservation right now?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ There are too many here right now.  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The present number on the reservation is all right.  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ There should be more non-Crow on the reservation.  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

6. Where do you think any new non-Crow should live?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ on-reservation  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ near by, but off-reservation  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ there shouldn't be any more non-Crow living here.

7. Do you think non-Crow living on the reservation should pay a residence tax to the tribe?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

8. Do you think that Indian people who move off the reservation are provided fair opportunity compared to non-Indians when it comes to getting jobs?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

9. Do you think that Crows who live on the reservation get a fair chance at jobs in the areas around the reservation?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

10. Do you think that Indian people will probably be able to get as many coal industry jobs as they want in the next 20 years?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

11. Do you feel Crow should be getting better jobs in the coal industry than they are now?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

12. Of all the places you have lived, do you prefer to live on your reservation?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Do you know about the Mutual Help Program?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

- a. If yes, have you ever used the Mutual Help Program to purchase any house?

Yes, currently \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, in the past \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you know about the Low Rent Program?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

- a. If yes, have you rented or are you currently renting through the Low Rent Program?

Yes, currently \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, in the past \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

15. Would you be interested in a Low Rent Program for the elderly?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, what type of structure would you prefer:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Apartment complex  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ Single family unit

16. Would you be interested in a Low Rent Program for the handicapped and/or disabled?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, what type of structure would you prefer:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Apartment complex  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ Single family unit

17. Do you prefer living in town or on your own land?

Town\_\_\_\_\_ or own land\_\_\_\_\_

18. Do you know about the HIP Program?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

- a. If yes, have you done any remodeling or repairs under the HIP Program?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

- b. If yes, have found the work satisfactory?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Coal Development Questions

19. Would you consider working in coal mining?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_ Don't know\_\_\_\_\_

If yes, what kind of job would you consider?\_\_\_\_\_

20. Have you applied for a job with a company at Colstrip, Sarpy Creek, or Decker?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

21. Have you worked at Colstrip, Sarpy Creek, or Decker?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

22. If the Crow Tribe decides to go into full-scale mining, including development of conversion and power plants, would you consider moving from your present home?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_ Don't know\_\_\_\_\_

- (1) If yes, where would you like to move to?

\_\_\_\_\_ a. Different part of the reservation away from mining and development area

\_\_\_\_\_ b. Closer to mining and construction area

\_\_\_\_\_ c. Off reservation but within 100 miles

\_\_\_\_\_ d. Further than 100 miles

\_\_\_\_\_ e. Where\_\_\_\_\_

If you are a landowner but do not own any land on the Campbell Bench (Hardin Unit) please answer the questions in Part II.

If you are a landowner on the Campbell Bench (Hardin Unit) please answer the questions in Part I.

If you do not own any land please disregard the following questions in Part I and II.

- A. Are you aware of a plan for developing irrigation of land on the Campbell Bench, called the Hardin Irrigation Unit?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

(If "yes", answer questions in Part I or Part II, whichever is appropriate. If "no" answer no further questions.)

PART I:

23. Are you in favor of developing the irrigation of the land on the Campbell Bench (called the Hardin Unit)? (Big Horn Bench)

24. (This question was deleted.)

25. Would you like more information on the water development?

26. Are you aware that no more development of irrigation can take place within the Crow Indian Reservation until it is asked for and approved by the Crow Tribe?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Not sure \_\_\_\_\_

27. (This question was deleted.)

28. (This question was deleted.)

29. Do you feel that the development of the Hardin Irrigation Unit will be a benefit to the Crow people.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Not sure \_\_\_\_\_

30. Where on the reservation do you think is the best place for water development?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Big Horn Bench  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ Proposed Little Horn Dam  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ Pryor Drainage

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Part II:

31. Do you own some land that could be irrigated?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Not sure \_\_\_\_\_
32. Do you farm your own land?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
33. Would you farm your own land if it were irrigated?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
34. (This question was deleted.)
35. (This question was deleted.)
36. (This question was deleted.)
37. Do you have any children who are or would be interested in farming an irrigated farm?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Not sure \_\_\_\_\_
38. Do you feel you could gain more lease income from your land being irrigated compared to being dry farmed.  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Not sure \_\_\_\_\_
39. (This question was deleted.)
40. If you own some land under this proposed development, is it all located together?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Not sure \_\_\_\_\_
41. If you own some land under this proposed unit, what is the approximate income per acre per year? \_\_\_\_\_
42. Are you aware of the many problems that could develop in trying to set up irrigable units due to the multiple and split ownerships within this proposed unit?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't understand \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX B  
ADDITIONAL TABLES

TABLE B-1

POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

<u>Number of Persons In Household</u>	<u>Number of Households (N=766)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
One Person	5.1%	(39)
Two Persons	12.1	(93)
Three Persons	14.5	(111)
Four Persons	16.4	(126)
Five Persons	15.5	(119)
Six Persons	10.3	(79)
Seven Persons	7.0	(54)
Eight Persons	5.6	(43)
Nine Persons	4.3	(33)
Ten Persons	3.0	(23)
Eleven Persons	2.1	(16)
Twelve Persons	0.9	(7)
Thirteen Persons	1.6	(12)
Fourteen Persons	0.5	(4)
Fifteen Persons	0.7	(5)
Sixteen Persons	<u>0.3</u>	<u>(2)</u>
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	99.9%	(766)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are actual number of people giving each answer.

<sup>b</sup> Total does not equal 100.0% because of rounding.

TABLE B-2

AGE DISTRIBUTION: FAMILY HEADS

<u>Age Category</u>	<u>Family Heads (N=1,006)</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Younger Than 18	0.8%	(8)
18-19	2.3	(23)
20-24	15.0	(151)
25-29	18.0	(181)
30-34	13.7	(138)
35-39	10.7	(108)
40-44	8.8	(89)
45-49	7.8	(78)
50-54	6.4	(64)
55-59	5.5	(55)
60-64	4.1	(41)
65-69	3.1	(31)
70-74	1.6	(16)
75 Or Older	<u>2.3</u>	<u>(23)</u>
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	100.1%	(1006)

<sup>a</sup> Total does not equal 100.0% because of rounding.



TABLE B-3

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS: ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS OVER 25

<u>Highest Educational Level Completed</u>	<u>Male (N=528)<sup>a</sup></u>		<u>Female (N=418)<sup>a</sup></u>		<u>Total (N=946)<sup>a</sup></u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
8th Grade Or Less	27.5%	(145)	28.2%	(118)	27.8%	(263)
9-11 Years Of School	19.5	(103)	14.8	(62)	17.4	(165)
High School Graduate Or G.E.D.	22.7	(120)	23.2	(97)	22.9	(217)
1-3 Years Of College	24.6	(130)	23.4	(98)	24.1	(228)
4 Or More Years Of College	<u>5.7</u>	<u>(30)</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>(43)</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>(73)</u>
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	100.0%	(528)	100.0%	(418)	99.9%	(946)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer.

<sup>b</sup> Total may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

TABLE B-4  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY WAGES

Highest Education- al Level Completed	All Employed Persons (N=701)															
	Less Than \$2.00/hr.		\$2.00- \$2.99/hr.		\$3.00- \$3.99/hr.		\$4.00- \$4.99/hr.		\$5.00- \$5.99/hr.		\$6.00- \$7.99/hr.		\$8.00/hr. Or More		TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
8 Years Or Less (N=93) <sup>a</sup>	11.8%	(11)	53.8%	(50)	12.9%	(12)	8.6%	(8)	4.3%	(4)	5.4%	(5)	3.2%	(3)	100.0%	(93)
9-11 Years Of School (N=134) <sup>a</sup>	7.5%	(10)	47.8	(64)	14.2	(19)	8.2	(11)	8.2	(11)	6.7	(9)	7.5	(10)	100.1%	(134)
High School Graduate Or G.E.D. (N=211) <sup>a</sup>	7.6%(16)		37.0	(78)	21.3	(45)	10.0	(21)	7.6	(16)	9.5	(20)	7.1	(15)	100.1%	(211)
1-3 Years Of College (N=200) <sup>a</sup>	3.0%	(6)	27.0	(54)	24.5	(49)	16.5	(33)	12.5	(25)	10.0	(20)	6.5	(13)	100.0%	(200)
4 Or More Years Of College (N=63) <sup>a</sup>	—	—	9.5 %	(6)	25.4	(16)	23.8	(15)	17.5	(11)	14.3	(9)	9.5	(6)	100.0%	(63)
Male Employed Persons (N=416)																
	Less Than \$2.00/hr.		\$2.00- \$2.99/hr.		\$3.00- \$3.99/hr.		\$4.00- \$4.99/hr.		\$5.00- \$5.99/hr.		\$6.00- \$7.99/hr.		\$8.00/hr. Or More		TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
8 Years Or Less (N=62) <sup>a</sup>	6.5%	(4)	53.2	(33)	14.5	(9)	9.7	(6)	6.5	(4)	4.8	(3)	4.8	(3)	100.0%	(62)
9-11 Years Of School(N=90) <sup>a</sup>	7.8%	(7)	33.3	(30)	20.0	(18)	7.8	(7)	11.1	(10)	8.9	(8)	11.1	(10)	100.0%	(90)
High School Graduate Or G.E.D.(N=116) <sup>a</sup>	6.9%	(8)	27.6	(32)	18.1	(21)	6.9	(8)	10.3	(12)	16.4	(19)	13.8	(16)	100.0%	(116)
1-3 Years Of College (N=124) <sup>a</sup>	0.8%	(1)	25.8	(32)	19.4	(24)	13.7	(17)	16.1	(20)	14.5	(18)	9.7	(12)	100.0%	(124)
4 Or More Years Of College (N=24) <sup>a</sup>	--	--	8.3%	(2)	25.0	(6)	16.7	(4)	16.7	(4)	20.8	(5)	12.5	(3)	100.0%	(24)

TABLE B-4 (continued)

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY WAGES

Highest Education- al Level Completed	Female Employed Persons (N=284)											
	Less Than \$2.00/hr.		\$2.00- \$2.99/hr.		\$3.00- \$3.99/hr.		\$4.00- \$4.99/hr.		\$5.00- \$5.99/hr.		\$6.00- \$7.99/hr.	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
8 Years Or Less (N=30) <sup>a</sup>	23.3%	(7)	56.7%	(17)	10.0%	(3)	6.7%	(2)	--	--	3.3%	(1)
9-11 Years of School (N=144) <sup>a</sup>	6.8%	(3)	77.3	(34)	2.3	(1)	9.0	(4)	2.3%	(1)	2.3	(1)
High School Graduate Or G.E.D. (N=96) <sup>a</sup>	8.3%	(8)	47.9	(46)	25.0	(24)	13.5	(13)	4.2	(4)	1.0	(1)
1-3 Years Of College (N=76) <sup>a</sup>	6.6%	(5)	28.9	(22)	32.9	(25)	21.1	(16)	6.6	(5)	2.6	(2)
4 Or More Years Of College (N=38) <sup>a</sup>	--	--	10.5%	(4)	26.3	(10)	28.9	(11)	18.4	(7)	7.9	(3)
											1.3	(1)
											100.0%	(30)
											100.0%	(44)
											99.9%	(96)
											100.0%	(76)
											99.9%	(38)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual numbers of people giving each answer.

<sup>b</sup> Totals may not add to exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

TABLE B-5

## EDUCATION BY EARNINGS: ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS

Total Earnings, 1975	Persons' Educational Attainments									
	8 Years Or Less Of School (N=96) <sup>a</sup>		9-11 Years Of School (N=130) <sup>a</sup>		High School Graduate Or G.E.D. (N=200) <sup>a</sup>		1-3 Years Of College (N=200) <sup>a</sup>		4 Or More Years Of College (N=56) <sup>a</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
\$0-999	20.8%	(20)	24.6%	(32)	15.5%	(31)	9.5%	(19)	8.9%	(5)
\$1000-2999	16.7	(16)	17.7	(23)	14.0	(28)	12.5	(25)	3.6	(2)
\$3000-4999	22.9	(22)	14.6	(19)	18.5	(37)	19.0	(38)	10.7	(6)
\$5000-6999	13.5	(13)	10.0	(13)	15.5	(31)	14.5	(29)	8.9	(5)
\$7000-8999	11.5	(11)	6.9	(9)	13.0	(26)	19.0	(38)	17.9	(10)
\$9000-10,999	13.5	(13)	9.2	(12)	10.5	(21)	10.0	(20)	21.4	(12)
\$11,000-12,999	--	--	4.6	(6)	3.5	(7)	7.5	(15)	10.7	(6)
\$13,000-14,999	1.0	(1)	2.3	(3)	2.0	(4)	3.0	(6)	3.6	(2)
\$15,000 Or More	--	--	10.0	(13)	7.5	(15)	5.0	(10)	14.3	(8)
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	99.9%	(96)	99.9%	(130)	100.0%	(200)	100.0%	(200)	100.0%	(56)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer.<sup>b</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

TABLE B-6

RECENT JOB EXPERIENCE BY INDUSTRY: FAMILY HEADS

1975-1976

<u>Job Experiences of Employed Family Heads</u>		
<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	6.6%	(38)
Mining: Coal	1.9	(11)
Other	0.3	(2)
Coal Industry, Except Mining	4.7	(27)
Construction	7.7	(44)
Manufacturing	10.8	(62)
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	1.9	(11)
Wholesale Trade	1.6	(9)
Retail Trade	1.7	(10)
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	--	--
Business and Repair Services }	6.6	(38)
Professional Services		
Private Education	5.6	(33)
Personal Services	--	--
Entertainment and Recreation Services	--	--
Public Administration Or Government	<u>86.6</u>	<u>(496)</u>
 TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	 136.0%	

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of times each answer was given. The number of persons who answered this question was 573; each person could give more than one answer.

<sup>b</sup> Total equals more than 100% because people could give more than one answer.

**WAGES BY INDUSTRY<sup>a</sup>: ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS**

Wage Per Hour	Industry People Are Working In																	
	Agri- culture, Forestry Fisheries (N=24) <sup>b</sup>		Coal Mining (N=9) <sup>b</sup>		Other Coal Industry (N=15) <sup>b</sup>		Construc- tion (N=36) <sup>b</sup>		Manu- facturing (N=44) <sup>b</sup>		Wholesale and Retail Trade (N=20) <sup>b</sup>		Business & Profession- al Services (N=31) <sup>b</sup>		Private Education (N=31) <sup>b</sup>		Government (N=439) <sup>b</sup>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Less Than																		
\$2.00	25.0%	(6)	--	--	--	--	5.6%	(2)	4.5%	(2)	5.0%	(1)	12.9%	(4)	6.5%	(2)	5.0%	(22)
\$2.00-2.99	37.5	(9)	--	--	--	--	--	--	70.5	(31)	60.0	(12)	41.9	(13)	22.6	(7)	35.3	(155)
\$3.00-3.99	29.2	(7)	11.1%	(1)	--	--	11.1	(4)	9.1	(4)	15.0	(3)	19.4	(6)	32.3	(10)	21.2	(93)
\$4.00-4.99	--	--	11.1	(1)	--	--	8.3	(3)	6.8	(3)	--	--	6.5	(2)	19.4	(6)	15.5	(68)
\$5.00-5.99	8.3	(2)	--	--	6.7%	(1)	11.1	(4)	4.5	(2)	10.0	(2)	9.7	(3)	6.5	(2)	10.7	(47)
\$6.00-7.99	--	--	33.3	(3)	26.7	(4)	36.1	(13)	2.3	(1)	5.0	(1)	6.5	(2)	6.5	(2)	8.2	(36)
\$8.00 Or More	--	--	44.4	(4)	66.7	(10)	27.8	(10)	2.3	(1)	5.0	(1)	3.2	(1)	6.5	(2)	4.1	(18)
TOTALS <sup>c</sup>	100.0%	(24)	99.9%	(9)	100.1%	(15)	100.0%	(36)	100.0%	(44)	100.0%	(20)	100.1%	(30)	100.3%	(31)	100.0%	(439)

a Data for a few industries are not presented here because there were too few responses upon which to base generalizations.

b Numbers in parentheses are the actual number of persons giving each answer.

<sup>c</sup> Totals may not equal exactly 100.0% because of rounding.

## APPENDIX C

### EXPLANATION OF TERMS

1. OCCUPATION CATEGORIES (USED IN CODING THE FAMILY SURVEY)
2. TYPE OF WORK OR TYPE OF TRAINING (ON-THE-JOB AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING)
3. CULTURAL TERMS
4. OCCUPATION CATEGORIES (USED IN CODING THE PUBLIC AGENCY SURVEY)

EXPLANATION OF OCCUPATION CATEGORIES  
(USED IN CODING THE FAMILY SURVEY)

<u>Occupation Category</u>	<u>Typical Occupations</u>
Professional, Technical, and Kindred	Counseling, accounting, communications engineer, surveyor, dental assistant, journalist, legal aide, judge, nutritionist, lab assistant, media specialist, community health nurse, medical worker
Managerial	Business administration, postmaster, motel manager, supervisor, tribal official, realty assistant
Sales	Cashier, sales clerk, salesperson
Clerical and Kindred	Secretary, teachers' aides, dispatcher, interviewer, typist, office worker, receptionist, draftsman, clerk, telephone operator
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred	Carpenter, welder, boilermaker, sewing, beading, mechanic, plumber, brick mason, painter
Farmers, farm workers	Ranch hand, farmer, farm foreman, beekeeper, horse trainer
Transport Equipment Operatives	Bus driver, truck driver
Other Operatives	Heavy equipment operator, miner, drill press operator
Laborers	Factory worker, janitor, ditchrider, floor man, assembly line worker, loading crew worker, flagperson, dishwasher
Service Workers	Cook, motel maid, policeman, nurse's aide, waitress, security guard, tribal worker, recreation program worker
Private Household Workers	Maid, housewife, gardener

\* (Refer to Chapter III of this report)



EXPLANATION OF TYPE OF WORK OR TYPE OF TRAINING  
CATEGORIES: ON-THE-JOB AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

<u>Category</u>	<u>Typical Types of Training</u>
Professional, Technical	Teacher training, accounting, lab chemistry, computer operation, nurses' training, social work, counseling, paramedical training, tutor training, production controller training, surveying, photography, meteorology, appraising, fashion design, optician, public law
Managerial	Motel management, business administration, tribal business management, supply management
Sales	Sales clerk training
Clerical	Receptionist training, dispatching, medical records keeping, office machine operation, secretarial, key punching, interviewing, stock clerk training, bookkeeping, typing
Crafts and Trades	Carpentry, welding, mechanics' training, cooking, landscaping, painting, electrician's training, baking, meat cutting, silver smithing, masonry, printing, sheet metal working
Agriculture, Forestry	Ranching, forestry, farming, horseshoeing
Transport Equipment Operation	Truck driving, bus driving
Other Equipment Operation	Heavy equipment operation, machine operation, road maintenance, plant operation
Labor or Factory Work	Factory work, carpet mill work, orderly training, masonry helper training, building maintenance training, dishwashing, air freight handling
Service Work	Waitress training, tribal police training, fire-fighting, motel work, barber training, housekeeping, day care aide training, practical nursing, cosmetology, first-aid training

# DEFINITION OF CULTURAL TERMS

Clan: A social unit into which a person is born by inheriting the affiliation of either parent according to the tribal rule of descent. Crow clans are matrilineal because children belong to their mother's clan, while Omaha clans are patrilineal because all children belong to their father's clan.

Handgame: Gambling game found among 81 tribes of Western North America. It is characterized by the guessing of which hand contains a lot, the lots most frequently being pairs of bone cylinders, and the object generally being to point out the unmarked member of a pair.

Indian Colic Doctor: An Indian woman who massages babies when they have colic; only a certain few women, by their special ability, qualify as colic doctors.

Medicine: Applied to anything supernatural; a "medicine-man", for example, is a shaman.

Medicine Bundle: An object or set of objects kept in wrappings when not in use; associated with definite rules.

Sweat Lodge: A small dome-shaped structure covered with skins or canvas. The people sweat themselves by exposure to the vapor from hot rocks on which water has been poured.

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Source: The Crow Indians, Robert H. Lowie (New York, 1956).

EXPLANATION OF OCCUPATION CATEGORIES  
(USED IN CODING THE PUBLIC AGENCY SURVEY)\*

<u>Occupation Category</u>	<u>Typical Occupations</u>
Professional, Technical, and Kindred	Engineers, draftsmen, scientific aides and technicians (geology, hydrology, and sociology); medical and health workers (not aides), M.D., medical technician, pharmacist, dentist, optometrist, licensed practical nurse, registered nurse; teachers (not aides), instructors; social workers, juvenile and probation officers (not counselling aides); public relations workers, community organizers, liaison workers; other professional workers, economists, librarians, media specialists.
Managers and Administrators	Program directors, assistant directors, tribal councilmen, public officials, office managers, school administrators, manager or superintendent of building, other managers, other administrators.
Sales Workers	Retail stores, other.
Clerical Workers	Secretaries and typists, bookkeepers, payroll clerks, clerical assistants (filing, typing, receptionist, telephone operator, stock clerk), survey interviewers or field worker, dispatcher, clerical supervisor, other clerical.
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers	Carpenters, electricians, plumbers, pipefitters, mechanics, heavy equipment operators or machine operators, bead work and Indian crafts, other skilled workers, equipment operators.
Transport Operatives	Bus and truck drivers, and deliverymen.
Operatives	Welders, garage workers and gas station attendants, assemblers (factory line), other operative.

\* (Refer to Chapter V of this report.)

EXPLANATION OF OCCUPATION CATEGORIES  
(continued)

<u>Occupation Category</u>	<u>Typical Occupations</u>
Laborers	Indian Action trainees, timber thinners, other laborers, summer youth workers, irrigation workers.
Service workers	Janitors, maintenance men, cooks, cafeteria and dormitory supervisors, kitchen aides, teaching aides, dorm aides, welfare and counselling aides, dental aide, policemen, detectives, foremen, game warden, guard, counselor and education (maternal and child) workers, other service workers, alcoholic counselor, Detoxification workers, media, Community Health Representative, Ward aides, employment aides, non-certified teacher or staff.

PUBLIC AGENCY SURVEY

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Title of person interviewed \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION I - Organization

1. Name of Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Description of Organization:

☐ Tribal - specify \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Federal - specify \_\_\_\_\_

☐ State - specify \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Other - please specify \_\_\_\_\_

3. Name of branches administered under this organization \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Year of organization's origin: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Function of organization: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Primary Recipients of Service: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





SECTION IV

ATTITUDES AND COMMENTS

1. Are you satisfied with your program?

a. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

b. If not, what improvements are needed to better your program.

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2. Is there any type of employment assistance in your program for trainees?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

3. How many trainees have been employed after training? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you feel there should be other types of programs on the Crow Reservation?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, what type of programs \_\_\_\_\_

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5. The space for comments may be used to describe funding problems which should be made public, to describe the information on the survey forms or any other special problems which may have been encountered.

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RESERVATION AND ADJACENT COMMUNITIES BUSINESS SURVEY

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NOTE: If you have more than one business, please fill out a separate questionnaire for each business.

PART I: IDENTIFICATION DATA

1. Name of business: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where located: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Mailing address (if different) \_\_\_\_\_
4. What are the products or services that you sell? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 5a. Type of ownership: Sole proprietor ☐  
Partnership ☐  
Corporation ☐

- b. If partnership, how many partners? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. If corporation, chartered with state \_\_\_\_, or chartered on reservation \_\_\_\_, or chartered on both state and reservation \_\_\_\_.
- d. What is the percentage of Crow ownership (\_\_\_\_%), of other Indian ownership (\_\_\_\_%). Of non-Indian ownership (\_\_\_\_%).
6. Year business began: \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Year you acquired business \_\_\_\_\_.

PART II: EMPLOYMENT DATA

8. Total number of worker in 1975. Please include proprietors, partners, and stockholders who are actively engaged in the operation?

Indian \_\_\_\_\_

Non-Indian \_\_\_\_\_



PART III: ECONOMIC DATA

10. Please indicate the range within which your gross revenue fell in year from January 1976 to December 1976.

☐ Below - \$10,000  
☐ \$10,000 - \$50,000  
☐ 50,000 - 100,000  
☐ 100,000 - 200,000  
☐ 200,000 - 500,000  
☐ 500,000 - 1,000,000  
☐ over - 1,000,000

11. Please estimate your gross revenue from January 1976 to December 1976 of the following:

1. Crow from the reservation: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. White and other Indian from the reservation: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. Off-reservation people: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. Government monies: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. Government Contracts: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. Other: Please Specify: \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

12. Approximate total value of your current inventory: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

13. Total non-labor costs (supplies, inventory, electricity, space, etc.):

Electricity \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rent \_\_\_\_\_  
 Supplies \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

14. Area (town or locality) from which you buy most of your supplies:

\_\_\_\_\_

or inventory (by product lines, if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PART IV: EXPANSION PLANS AND NEED FOR SERVICES

15. Do you feel that the market for your products or services is good enough to support an expansion of your business. (Check one)

☐ Significant (100% expansion)  
☐ Moderate (50% expansion)  
☐ Same level  
☐ Decrease  
☐ Don't know